

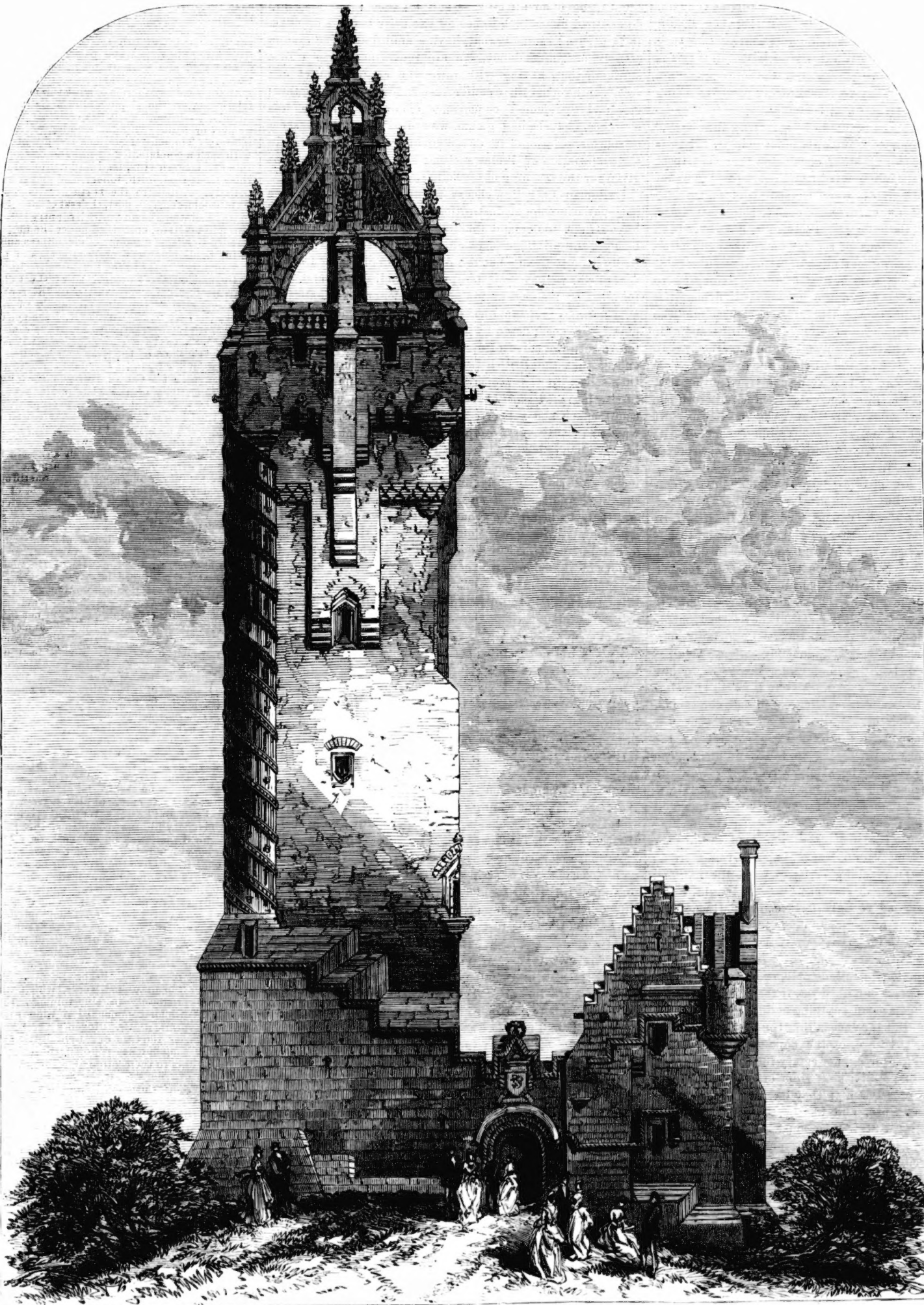
# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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THE WALLACE MONUMENT AT STIRLING.





## THE IRISH CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND EDUCATION.

WERE it not an old, thrice-told tale, one might well marvel at the utter want of faith in their own precepts and in the dogmas they affect to hold sacred, that is continually displayed by the sacerdotal order of mankind. Protestant parsons of the establishment persuasion declare that religion, and especially the non-Popish form thereof, cannot endure unless propped up by State pay; and now we have the Roman Catholic hierarchy announcing their conviction that Roman Catholicism must inevitably be undermined if Catholic children sit on the same forms, learn their lessons from the same school-books, and receive instruction from the lips of the same teachers, as Protestant children. Clergymen, whether Protestant parsons or Popish priests, seem to be the most thorough-paced practical infidels extant. They are continually preaching doctrines to others, and demanding belief therein, while all the while they are exhibiting total lack of faith in those doctrines themselves. Though this lack of faith on the part of ecclesiastics has ceased to be surprising by reason of its familiarity, it is nevertheless astounding that clergymen, and especially Roman Catholic priests (who are generally credited with possessing a full measure of the cunning of the serpent), should exhibit so woful a deficiency of worldly wisdom as to proclaim their practical infidelity so loudly as they do. If they desire to induce belief in their flocks, they should take especial care that no suspicion gets abroad that they are themselves devoid of earnest, living faith. But this is precisely what Protestant parson and Catholic priest are everlastingly doing. They represent every power as being potent, except that of their own doctrines.

We daresay we shall be accused of "attacking the clergy," in making these remarks; but we cannot help it, for it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that these men want faith in the inherent truth and consequent power of their professed principles, when we see them continually invoking the aid of influences extraneous to those principles. Ecclesiastics, both Catholic and Protestant, have ever been loud in their denunciations of secular and mixed education (this last phrase meaning not mixed instruction in secular and sacred things, but a mingling of pupils belonging to different religious sects), and are vehement in demanding the universal adoption of the denominational system. The manifesto of the Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland is merely a reiteration of this cry; and if the hierarchy are to be accepted as speaking for the whole of the clergy, then we must conclude that one of two things is true: either that the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland distrust the power of their doctrines, or that they wish to shift the duty of teaching religion—the proper work of the clergy everywhere—from their own shoulders to those of the schoolmaster. In either case, they practically betray the citadel they are appointed—or have appointed themselves—to defend. But what, after all, do these reverend gentlemen, and those who concur with them in this, if in nothing else, dread in separating religious from secular teaching? Do not the two things naturally pertain to different orders of men? And is it probable that the secular teacher will, as a rule, increase his own labour by voluntarily assuming the duties and performing the work of the religious instructor? On the contrary, is it not well known that schoolmasters, instead of going out of their way to indulge in proselytising, almost universally eschew religious teaching, if permitted so to do? They prefer, and wisely, to confine themselves to their own proper work; and it would be well if clergymen, of all sects and persuasions, would do the same.

The first resolution of the Prelates declares that "to Catholics only, and under the supreme control of the Church in all things appertaining to faith and morals, can the teaching of Catholics be safely intrusted." Now, we take leave to say that this is a somewhat disingenuous statement; for "faith and morals," so far as the latter depend (if they depend at all) on dogmatic teaching, have nothing whatever to do with the instruction imparted in ordinary schools, whether primary or advanced, and certainly are no way affected by the teaching carried on in the national schools of Ireland, where no special "faith" is taught, where "morals" are attended to only by the inculcation of the common principles of honesty and decent living, and which are mainly devoted to imparting purely secular knowledge. It is ridiculous to allege that immorality may be insinuated under cover of the multiplication-table, or heresy inculcated through the Latin grammar. And yet, if the objections urged against secular schools mean anything at all, they mean this, and nothing else. But the fact is that the Roman Catholic Bishops, and other advocates of the denominational system of education, aim at securing, not safety for their own creed, but opportunities of proselytising from others. They have a perfect right to proselytise if they like, but they must do so at their own expense, and not by the aid of national funds. Henceforth the State knows no creeds and recognises no sects in Ireland; it undertakes to teach no faith, and can accord "supreme control" over the education it provides to no "Church" whatever. Its concern is with secular affairs only, it looks merely to rearing good, industrious, honest citizens, and leaves matters of religious faith to their proper custodians, the clergy of all sects, who are free to exercise their functions, to impart instruction, and to afford spiritual consolation to all who choose to accept thereof. And from that line of policy the State can by no means depart to please any party of religionists whatever.

One great act of justice has recently been accorded to the Roman Catholics of Ireland: the ascendancy of one

religious sect over others has been for ever abolished; and it is only just and reasonable that, as a corollary to the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church, the abolition of all exclusive advantages enjoyed, and the exclusive control exercised, by Protestants in and over the educational institutions of the country, should be abolished likewise; in other words, the public and national schools, colleges, and University of Ireland should be thrown freely open to all comers, both as regards pupils and teachers, to whatever religious sect they may belong; that degrees should be as easily obtainable by Catholic as by Protestant; that, in short, religion should form no element whatever in qualifying either for influence in the management or benefit from the teaching in the educational institutions of the country, which ought to be made national in the fullest and most complete sense of the word. Thus far we concur heartily with Dr. Cullen and his colleagues; but when they proceed to demand that institutions that ought to be national shall be converted into merely denominational or sectarian schools, we must enter a most decided protest, and tell them that they wofully misread the signs of the times and utterly misunderstand the prevailing current of opinion in these kingdoms, if they fancy they see any chance of such a demand being conceded. The British people are anxious to confer equal rights upon all citizens and all sects; but they are determined henceforth to bestow exclusive benefits on none. It is absurd to suppose that, having annihilated one system of religious ascendancy, we are incontinently to create another; that, having withdrawn the endowment of one sect, we are forthwith to confer fresh endowments on another; or, having rejected concurrent endowment as regards churches, chapels, and glebes, we are to adopt it in respect of schools. National funds are no longer to be devoted to the propagation of Protestantism; and neither can they be given for the teaching of Catholicism.

If Roman Catholics choose to avail themselves of the national educational institutions, they are welcome, and have a right to demand that those institutions and all the benefits and privileges they offer shall be thrown fully and freely open to them; but the Bishops and clergy of Ireland, Catholic as well as Protestant, may as well understand, once for all, that the days of State aid for denominational—that is, sectarian—propagandism are for ever at an end. Religious animosities engendered by sectarian exclusiveness have heretofore been the curse of Ireland; and it is preposterous to expect that the British people and Legislature can lend themselves to the perpetuation of those animosities by instituting a system of sectarian education under State countenance and supported by national funds. The best way to destroy class prejudices and eradicate jealousies between one order of citizens and another is to bring members of all orders and classes of the community together as much and as frequently as possible on terms of perfect equality; and the most effectual antidote to religious animosity is to bring the youth of all sects together on a common platform, where neither favour nor disfavour shall be exhibited. This can be done if the educational institutions of the country be rendered truly national, and their benefits freely conferred upon all; while sectarian schools will only be likely to inculcate sectarian feelings and to perpetuate religious animosities. To the institution or extension of such a system we are persuaded the people of Great Britain will never give their consent, and the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland may as well make up their minds on that point at once. These prelates demand "supreme control"—that is, they ask us to give public money and public authority to the dissemination of any principles they please to maintain—of the doctrines, for instance, of the Syllabus, the Encyclical, or of any other retrograde dogmas the Ecumenical Council may see fit to proclaim. The question is not whether these dogmas are right or wrong, but whether we are to have anything to do with them. Is it reasonable, in a word, that we should authorise the Pope to teach anything he pleases in Ireland and pay the teachers he chooses to appoint? We have abandoned an historic policy and sacrificed a great institution because we would not thrust our religion on Catholics in a manner which they deemed unjust and offensive. But it is another thing to abandon the field to them entirely, and to hand over to them a power which we have taken away from their rivals. In their view, there are no rights but those which their Church creates or sanctions. In our view, while they have rights we are forward to respect, we have rights also; and one of these is to ensure, so far as in us lies, that the people of Ireland shall not, at the national cost and in national institutions, be trained in mutual hatred and contempt. There is no institution, and no body of men, to whom we can ever intrust "supreme control" over any portion of the community.

## NATIONAL WALLACE MONUMENT AT STIRLING.

THE proposal of rearing a national monument to Wallace, on the Abbey Craig, near Stirling, was first suggested by the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers, in his work on "Bridge of Allan," published in 1851. In 1856 Dr. Rogers, as secretary of a provisional committee, prevailed on the late Earl of Elgin to preside at a national meeting in the King's Park, Stirling, when the undertaking was formally inaugurated. He then held public meetings in different towns, and succeeded in awakening considerable interest in the enterprise. The sum of £7000 having been secured, the foundation-stone of the monument was laid, with Masonic honours, on June 24, 1861, the late Duke of Athole presiding at the Masonic ceremonial, and the late Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., presiding at a subsequent banquet. Building operations were occasionally suspended for lack of funds, but at length, the needful amount having been procured, the monument has been completed. The entire cost of the structure has somewhat exceeded £12,000.

The monument was designed by Mr. J. T. Rothead, architect, Glasgow. It consists of a Scottish baronial tower, 220 ft. high and 36 ft. square. The walls are massive, being 15 ft. thick at the base, and graduating from 5 ft. to 6 ft. at the top. At the east side of the tower is a house for the keeper. An open courtyard, entered by an arched gateway, with bold mouldings, separates the main building from the keeper's dwelling. Above the gateway are the heraldic arms of Scotland. Passing through the gateway into a stone arched passage, a series of steps leads to an open octagonal winding staircase projecting from the south-west angle of the tower, and running up nearly its entire height. Arrowlet slits or lights pierce the walls of the staircase at intervals, almost to the summit of the tower; and imitation ropework, with moulded angles, bind the walls externally. The staircase forms the approach to several spacious and lofty halls, designed for the display of armour and other antiquarian relics, illustrative of early national history. An imperial crown forms the apex of the monument. This coronal top is upwards of 50 ft. high, and is built of pure white sandstone. It comprises eight arms from the angles and sides, all converging on the centre, and forming a series of flying buttresses, broadly ribbed, having the spandrels filled in with open tracery. Crocketed pinnacles surmount the outer flanks of the buttresses; and some very effective sky lines are obtained by the openings of the crown.

With reference to the site, it would be impossible to find a position in all respects more suited for a national monument or better adapted for a memorial cairn to the Scottish hero, Abbey Craig is geographically in the centre of Scotland; it is likewise the centre of the Scottish battle-ground for civil and religious liberty. It overlooks the field of Stirling Bridge, where Wallace obtained his greatest victory, and the monument will surmount the spot where he is believed to have stood while surveying the legions of the enemy crossing the bridge on their path to destruction. This spot, the highest point of the Craig, is 360 ft. above the level of the Firth of Forth. Around is a scene of picturesque and ennobling character. A plain of the richest variety of landscape, and teeming with fertility, is guarded on the north and south by undulating hill ridges and pastoral heights, and bounded on the distant east and west by magnificent mountain ranges. Westward, the stupendous Grampians, crested by the lofty Ben Lomond, raise their majestic forms against the horizon. Eastward the view terminates on the sloping hills of Saline. The scene beneath is singularly enchanting—it has certainly never been contemplated by poet or painter without emotion—every point is replete with interest. The most fastidious scenery-hunter would be gratified with such a combination of hill and dale, wood and water, ancient ruin and modern villa, landward culture and heathly sterility. On the west is Craigforth, foliage-clad and standing forth in isolated majesty. A little to the north-west is the lofty brow of ancient Keir, celebrated by a poet, the seat of a poet, and the most poetical in its decorations of all Scottish country seats. Bridge of Allan, just two miles distant, ensconced under the umbrageous shelter of the wooded Ochils, is a picture of cleanliness and comfort. The undulating Ochil heights, ever beauteous and new, extend their picturesque masses far to the north-east. Immediately beneath the Craig, and on the sloping base of the Ochils, is Airthrey Castle, with its fine park and lake, once the seat of the noble Robert Haldane, now of the ennobled family of Abercromby. Villages fringe the base of the Ochils far as the eye can reach, and the silvery Forth reposes, serpent-like, in the centre of the plain, having on both its banks a succession of elegant country seats. On a peninsula formed by the river stands the hoary tower of Cambus Kenneth, rejoicing in its seven centuries of age. Southward a few miles are seen the Gillies Hill and the district of Bannockburn. The associations of the place surpass even the glories of the prospect. Around is the conflict ground of Caledonian freedom, while the Craig seems a high altar reared by Nature's hand and consecrated a memorial of the nation's victories. In Airthrey Park was fought the engagement which gave the Scots supremacy over the ancient Picts. On the Craig's summit might have been heard the shout of victory raised by the army of Bruce after the glorious achievement at Bannockburn. At Sheriffmuir, on the north, one bloody day terminated the first attempt of the house of Stuart to regain possession of a throne forfeited by crime. Stirling and its castle are fraught with reminiscences of stirring deeds. Every spot on the plain has been the scene of contention, and the greatest beauty of the prospect has doubtless been enhanced by carnage which once imparted to this lovely district the aspect of desolation.

We understand that the wife of Dr. Charles Rogers is about to be presented with her husband's portrait, in commemoration of the part he has taken in originating and carrying out the erection of the national Wallace monument, and consequently a few biographical details concerning him will not be devoid of interest. Dr. Rogers is the only child of the Rev. James Rogers, a clergyman of the Scottish Church. Paternally descended from a Norman family which migrated northward in the fifteenth century, he springs on the mother's side from the Maormors of Angus and from the Haldanes of that ilk, the latter, a Danish family, co-ancestors of the Haldanes of Glencaeles. Born and brought up at Dundee, a secluded parish in Fife-shire, of which his father was incumbent for nearly half a century, Dr. Rogers gave early indication of chalking out for himself a particular walk in life. Impatient of control, and intensely bent on accomplishing his objects, he found himself the leader of every juvenile coterie, and was intrusted with the management of concerns which persons twice his years might not have been asked to undertake. At the University of St. Andrews, where he studied for seven years, his position as a leader was in remarkable excess of his scholastic attainments, which were not brilliant. But he was never in the playground, being always busy. The University librarian complained that he was "the bother of his life;" for if there was an old book or manuscript in the library which bore upon it the dust of centuries, young Rogers was sure to ask for it. "Give the fellow all he wants," said an elderly professor, when a complaint was made to him that the young student was so troublesome in selecting unused books. The fruits of his diligence were evinced by his producing, in his eighteenth year, "The Poems of Sir Robert Aytoun," published from an original MS. which he had recovered at a book sale. He became a licentiate of the Established Church of Scotland in 1846, and obtained considerable acceptance as a preacher. But his tastes remained unchanged. He published a "History of St. Andrew's," "A Week at Bridge of Allan," "The Beauties of Upper Strathearn," and other topographical works, which were well received. In 1855 he produced, in six volumes, the "Modern Scottish Minstrel," which commanded a wide sale and has long been out of print. Dr. Rogers's best-known work appeared in 1867, under the title of "Lyra Britannica." In this repository of sacred song he has restored the compositions of the various hymn-writers to their original readings, and produced authentic memoirs of the writers. Two works, entitled "Our Eternal Destiny" and "Christian Heroes in the Army and Navy," lately proceeded from his pen. His several volumes illustrative of Scottish life and manners have been in great demand. He lately edited "The Life and Songs of the Baroness Nairne," and the work passed into a second edition almost immediately. But the Rev. Doctor is chiefly known as the originator of the National Wallace monument, the idea of which he conceived in very early life, and he has been privileged to see it embodied. Dr. Rogers reared some years ago a monument to the memory of James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," near St. Mary's Lake, in Yarrow.

M. VICTOR CONSIDERANT, who was sentenced to transportation and civil death at the same time as M. Ledrn Rollin, in 1849, and who escaped to the United States, where he has ever since been living, returned to Paris, on Tuesday, with his wife.

A POOR ELDERLY WOMAN, named Funge, residing at Worminghall, near Oxford, while crossing the Oxford and Thame Railway, at Wheatley, on Saturday morning last, on her way to field-work, was run over by the 8.30 train, and was, it is supposed, instantaneously killed. The driver of the train was not aware of the sad accident until his return journey, when he was informed of the fact.



## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

The state of the Emperor's health has again been the subject of much rumour and anxiety in Paris. His Majesty was reported to have had a relapse, and this caused a panic on the Bourse on Monday. The *Official Journal* explains that the Emperor only suffered from fatigue, caused by sitting up late listening to the Prince Imperial's account of his experiences in Corsica. His Majesty appears to have so far recovered from this "fatigue," or whatever was the matter, as to be able to preside on Wednesday at a Ministerial Council, which lasted an hour and a half. It is believed His Majesty will visit the French capital in a few days and drive along the Boulevards. The Bourse was on Wednesday again agitated, but prices at the close were firmer than on the two previous days.

## ITALY.

Serious dissensions are said to prevail in the Italian Cabinet, which have led to the resignation of Signor Ferraris, and will probably necessitate also the resignation of Signor Mordini and Signor Bargonì.

A congress of schoolmasters assembled in Turin on the 2nd inst., and was attended by about 400 delegates, who came from all parts of Italy. The programme of subjects discussed included compulsory education, the means of promoting instruction in the county districts, public libraries, and female culture. In connection with the congress, an educational exhibition had been opened.

## SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid states that the last band of Carlists has disappeared, and that the Cuban insurrection has been suppressed, at least in the central part of the island.

The office of the Ministry of the Interior was occupied, on Wednesday, by the National Guard. The Government had ordered the suppression of a post of the National Guard, which aroused suspicions of some hidden designs on the part of the Cabinet; and during the night the post was occupied, the National Guard remaining under arms. Several deputies belonging to the Republican party having succeeded in restoring obedience among the mutineers, the post was given up and tranquillity re-established.

Only three of the Bishops, instead of seven, as at first reported, are to be prosecuted for disobedience to the civil authorities in refusing to warn their clergy against countenancing the Carlist insurrection. As the outbreak is now for the moment suppressed, it is likely that these prosecutions may be allowed to drop, more especially as the Government has in store a much more effectual weapon against the Church. It is proposed to reduce the hierarchy from nine archbishops and seventy bishops to five archbishops and thirty-two bishops. What is to be done with the revenues of the suppressed sees we are not informed; but, judging from present indications, the Church will not be left in undisturbed possession.

## GERMANY.

The oldest branch of the far-spreading Royal family of the Hohenzollerns has become extinct by the demise of Prince Frederick William Constantine of Hohenzollern-Heckingen. The late Prince, who was in his sixty-eighth year, had no issue by his first wife, Princess Eugénie of Leuchtenberg, and his second union with the Countess von Rothenberg being morganatic the title is not handed down to his son by that marriage.

It is semi-officially announced that the Prussian Government will persevere in the measures adopted against those citizens of Frankfurt who have adopted Swiss nationality. There is no reason, however, to suppose that this indicates a disposition on the part of Prussia to pick a quarrel with the smaller State.

## AUSTRIA.

A Hussite celebration was held at Pesth last Saturday. It was not, as had been expected, a demonstration against the clergy, but put on rather of a political—that is to say, an anti-German character. A letter was read from Garibaldi, expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

A meeting of schoolmasters from all parts of Austria has just been held at Graz, in Styria, about a thousand members being present. The chairman said that great credit was due to the Government for releasing the national schools from their dependence on the Church, and several of the speakers laid stress upon the necessity which existed of freeing the minds of pupils from the prejudices which the clergy had instilled into them.

## TURKEY AND PERSIA.

St. Petersburg journals announce the settlement of the long-standing frontier dispute between Turkey and Persia and the conclusion of a treaty on the subject between the two Governments. This result will leave each greater freedom to look after its frontier in other directions where danger is more threatening.

## ROUMANIA.

Prince Charles had returned to Bucharest on Monday. The Chambers have been opened for a special sitting by a message from the Prince. In the speech from the throne hopes are expressed that the Senate will approve the bills voted by the Lower House, and it is announced that no fresh bills will be introduced until the ordinary Session. The speech also makes mention of Prince Charles's recent journey, and announces his Highness's intention of paying a visit to Germany.

## TURKEY.

It is stated that the Viceroy of Egypt has agreed to all the terms imposed on him by the Sultan, with the exception of those relating to the budget and the contraction of new loans. It is supposed that the Great Powers will put some pressure on the Porte, to induce him not to rush matters to extremities with the Khedive.

Letters from Constantinople state that great preparations continue to be made there for the reception of the Empress Eugénie. Every steamer of the Messageries Impériales brings a number of cases, sent from Paris by the Ottoman Embassy, containing furniture for the Palace of Beylerley, which is to be placed at the service of her Majesty during her stay in the Turkish capital.

## THE UNITED STATES.

According to the New York journals, the representatives of foreign Powers at Washington have received an intimation from Mr. Secretary Fish that the United States Government intend to acknowledge the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, without waiting for the assembling of Congress. This resolution, it is said, has been come to in spite of the protests of the Spanish Minister, who pointed out, as a possible consequence, that Spain, acting upon the provisions of the Treaty of 1795, would avail herself of the right of search; and threatened that, in the event of the assertion and enforcement of that right leading to war between the two countries, she would not consider herself bound by the articles of the Treaty of Paris, which prohibits privateering.

Mr. Hoar, the Attorney-General, has furnished an opinion to the effect that the members of the New Virginia Legislature are not obliged to take the test oath, but that the Legislature cannot enact laws until it ratifies the Suffrage Amendment.

Mr. John A. Rawlins, the Secretary of War, died on Monday afternoon, aged thirty-eight.

The New York papers of the 28th ult. contain full accounts by Atlantic cable of the great boat-race, with editorial comments upon the result. Harvard's defeat caused considerable disappointment, but it does not appear to have been altogether unexpected. A hope is expressed that the Oxford crew will return the Harvard challenge, and go over to America to row a fresh race.

## HAYTI.

Advices have been received in New York from Hayti announcing that at Salnavé has been defeated and badly wounded at Aux Cayes. He is said to be preparing to abandon the contest. The Cacós have captured Gonaïves.

## BRITISH AMERICA.

Opposition to the union of the British North American provinces which existed in certain portions of the New Dominion is, according to Governor Sir John Young, fast dying out. His Excellency ventured to prophesy at a levee, which he held at St. John's, Newfoundland, on Saturday last, that the confederated colonies, whose industry and energy he lauded, with the mother country at their head, would rapidly obtain a position of "virtuous prosperity."

## AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Kinealy, one of the pardoned Fenians, had arrived in Melbourne from Western Australia, and was soon to be followed by some thirty-five or thirty-six of his late fellow-prisoners. Their presence in Melbourne will, it is said, be contrary to law; while the enforcement of the law, which many persons insist on, would bring the local Government into direct conflict with the Royal prerogative. A considerable number of diamonds and other precious stones had been lately found at Mudgee, in New South Wales, and a company had been formed to work diamond-mines. A new discovery of rich copper ore had been made at Ballarat.

From New Zealand we have accounts of the desultory but not very effective prosecution of the war, and of another massacre by the Maori rebels of a detachment which had incautiously allowed itself to be entrapped. Te Kooti and his followers, it is stated, together with other bands, "prowl about on the track of escorts and orderlies, surprising and shooting them down with sufficient frequency to show us that they are ever on the alert and in no way discouraged." On the west coast an expedition had been organised with a view to bringing Tito Kowaru between two fires. The expedition had returned, but with what success was not known; but, from none being mentioned, it is presumed there had not been any. His present following is small, most of them having dispersed for the season. Two batches of prisoners had fallen into our hands. One consisted of a party of forty-six men and seventy-six women and children, and the other a party of forty-one, most of whom were men. Some of the newspapers advise that all the male prisoners should be brought to the drumhead and shot; but the Government, it is said, are determined to deal with all male prisoners as criminals, and transport them to the Andaman Islands, if an arrangement with the Indian Government can be effected.

## WHERE IS LIVINGSTONE?

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON'S opinion having been sought as to the suggestion of Mrs. Burton that Dr. Livingstone was probably in the hands of the powerful negro king of Cazembe, the learned Baronet has sent the following reply to the *London Scotsman* :—

It is right that the suggestion of so accomplished a lady as Mrs. Burton, supported as it is by the opinion of her husband, the eminent African explorer, should be treated with every respect. In the absence of all positive intelligence as to the whereabouts of Livingstone, the hypothesis of Captain and Mrs. Burton may appear to be as reasonable as that which I published in the last anniversary address to the Royal Geographical Society. I adhere, however, to the view I then took. My argument for believing that my dear friend had really gone westward from the lake Tanganyika, in order to reach the Atlantic, was founded on the supposition that he had satisfied himself that this body of water, which is fed by affluents from the south and east, and is probably barred from communication with the great equatorial lakes by higher intermediate lands, as also by lying at a lower level, it followed necessarily that the effluents of the Tanganyika must proceed to the west. I then inferred that he would follow them, and thus determine the true watershed and drainage of his own southern region of Africa. As all the researches of Livingstone relate to that region only, and have been wholly unconnected with the Nilotic lakes of Equatorial Africa, I am persuaded that he would specially strive to determine the course of the streams which flow from the Tanganyika to the Atlantic. That such streams exist seems to me to be certain, for they are laid down on the map of Duarte Lopez, of the sixteenth century, a reduced copy of which was published by Mr. Major, in his admirable work on the life of Prince Henry of Portugal. If the mighty Congo, which is capable of receiving a vast amount of water, be not one of these rivers, why may we not admit that one or more of them terminate on the western seaboard in swamps and lagoons, or are absorbed in sands; just as the great river Limpopo, of South Africa, ends, as recently proved by the adventurous traveller, St. Vincent Erskine, who followed it to the eastern coast? Let your readers look at any map of Africa in which the lake Tanganyika is correctly laid down, and they will see that the distance between it and the western coast is nearly three times as great as that which intervenes between this great internal mass of fresh water and Zanzibar, on the east coast; and, consequently, if the great traveller had to keep in that direction, a long time must have elapsed before we could receive tidings from him. It is therefore, I think, quite unnecessary to have recourse to the hypothesis of his captivity. But, whatever may be the speculations entered into during his absence, I have such implicit confidence in the tenacity of purpose, undying resolution, and herculean frame of Livingstone, that, however he may be delayed, I hold stoutly to the opinion that he will overcome every obstacle; and will, as I have suggested, emerge from South Africa on the same western shore on which he appeared after his first great march across the region, and long after his life had been despaired of.

A SAD ACCIDENT is reported from Rhyll, which has resulted in the death of Mr. S. W. Shand, wine merchant, of Liverpool. Mr. Shand, while being driven from the Rhyll station to the house of a friend, accompanied by his host and another gentleman, was thrown from the conveyance, and received injuries which caused his death. The driver and one of his companions were also thrown out, but escaped with slight injuries.

THE MAYORALTY.—A civic war is in progress in the City. There is a movement on foot for re-electing the present Mayor for another term; and on Wednesday a requisition asking him to consent to be again put in nomination, signed by 1336 of the Livery, was presented to his Lordship. His Lordship acceded to the request. Meanwhile the friends of Mr. Alderman Besley are most active in his behalf, and at a meeting held on Wednesday night that gentleman pledged himself to fight out the contest. The last struggle for the Mayoralty was in 1861, when the late Mr. Cabitt defeated Sir H. Muggelidge by a large majority.

THE SON OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—The statement made some time since that the eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt would commence a course of study at Christ Church, Oxford, in October next, is confirmed by the fact that Alderman Randall's residence, known as Grandpont House, and situate over a tributary of the Isis, has been taken for his Royal Highness, and preparations and alterations have already been commenced for his reception. Alderman Randall is not a licensed lodging-house keeper, but the Delegates of Lodging-houses in the University will doubtless make an exception in the case of Royalty, and not require Mr. Randall to have a license.

THE RITUALISTS.—The "Society for Promoting the Unity of Christendom" held its twelfth anniversary on Wednesday. The leader of the movement, the Rev. Dr. F. G. Lee, in his sermon at All Saints', Lambeth, expressed his regret that for two centuries there had been no diplomatic relations between the English Court and the Court of the Eternal City, a state of things which, he said, "came in with the intruder from a foreign country"—namely, the immediate ancestor of Queen Victoria. The preacher at St. Alban's, Holborn, Dr. Littledale, asked the prayers of his hearers for a blessing on the Ecumenical Council about to assemble under the "Chief Bishop of the Church," so that "some of the scandals of the last 300 years might be removed." The attention of the "S. P. U. C." is not, however, confined to foreign affairs. Its leading organ, a few days since, enforced the duty of "rebellion" in case Dr. Stanley should be promoted to a Bishopric.

THE DOCKYARDS.—It is now confidently asserted that, in addition to closing Woolwich and Deptford dockyards, the Government has decided on the abolition of Sheerness as a naval establishment as soon as the requisite arrangements connected with the change can be carried out. The only dockyards and naval establishments which will thus be retained are those at Chatham, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke. The Government, by the abolition of Woolwich, Deptford, and Sheerness dockyards, only give effect to the recommendation of the Committee which sat some time since, in concentrating the whole of the naval resources of the kingdom at some three or four large dockyards. For some years past Sheerness has been allowed to sink into the position of one of the minor dockyards, the large establishment at Chatham, some few miles higher up the Medway, monopolising nearly the whole of the building and fitting of the ships of our inland squadrons, while the completion of the vast basins and docks now in course of formation at that port will leave no necessity for the retention of Sheerness as a separate naval establishment. As to the use to which Sheerness Dockyard may ultimately be put, nothing definite would appear to be decided; but it seems probable that it will be retained as a place for depositing naval stores. The period for closing the dockyard at Woolwich is fixed for Oct. 1, when the whole of the mechanics and other hands employed at the establishment will be discharged. Already a number of the established workmen have been transferred to Chatham Dockyard, and the remainder will be sent to that and other dockyards as vacancies occur at those establishments.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

THE Registrar of Friendly Societies, Mr. Tidd Pratt, reports that in the year 1868 he examined and certified the rules of 1112 friendly societies. 190 co-operative societies were registered in the year. Notices of dissolution were received from 139 friendly societies, 77 of which were duly advertised in the *London Gazette*. Some few of these were transfers to new societies. In several instances the amount of funds in hand is not stated. Where it is stated it appears that seven societies possessed at their dissolution an amount of funds less than £1 per member; forty-one had as much as £1 per member, but less than £10; twelve had £10 or more. One, a burial society of ten years' standing, reports 115 members, and only £11 funds. One had £1; one 30s. Another, a "life and sick friendly society," established nine years, shows fourteen members, but no funds at all left. The Registrar recognises the justice of complaints that many societies, especially burial societies, allow country members who join the society through an agent or collector no means of recovering their claims, except by proceedings at the place where the society is established, a system which, in effect, amounts to a denial of justice, as the sum insured is generally small, and the expense would exceed the amount of the claim. The Registrar advises the working classes not to join any burial or friendly society through an agent or collector. He adverts to the Parliamentary debate on friendly societies, and expresses his opinion that, considering the very large number of members interested in these societies, particularly burial societies, it is most desirable that a commission should be issued by the Government to inquire into their condition and the manner of carrying on their business; the commission to have power to send assistant commissioners to the large towns, as the Trades Union Commission did. In December last the Registrar sent out 22,026 forms for the annual returns, which should give a general statement of the funds and effects of friendly societies; 12,263 were returned, but only 9494 gave both the funds and the number of members. These 9494 show 1,616,965 members and £5,692,937 funds, averaging rather more than £3 9s. per member. A statement of several of the returns is given. An old burial society shows 11,895 members, but only £887 funds in hand. A second states that it has 6095 members, and £402 funds in hand. Another has 1311 members, and £214 funds in hand. Another received £202 in the year, and the expenses of management were £68. A mutual assurance society, five years old, shows a total of 2627 policies issued; the number still in force is not stated; the funds in hand are £237; the receipts of the year were £718; payments on death, £343; expenses of management, £227. A funeral society reports 4500 families, 22,500 members; funds in hand, £317. Another, 36,412 members; receipts of the year, £9452; paid on deaths, £4465; expenses of management, £3161, including £2282 for commission; funds, £9313. The Royal Liver Friendly Society had made no return when the report was sent in. The Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society states the amount received in the year at £38,473; the deaths, 3839; amount paid on deaths, £16,968; expenses of management, £17,815, including £9463 collectors' commission; the funds (in May, 1869) are £19,521; the number of members is not stated, but in Lord Devon's return they were given as 127,284. Another Liverpool society received £17,798 in the year; the payments on death were £9234; expenses of management, £8604; funds, £18,158; the expenses of management include £4397 for commission. Another Lancashire burial society, an old society, has 14,933 members and £2926 funds; the year's payments on deaths were £2253; expenses, £592; year's receipts, £2857. Another, with 1963 members, shows only £133 funds. Another, 3452 members, year's receipts, £572; payments on death, £449; expenses, £98; funds, £197. Again, "near 13,000 members;" year's receipts, £1479; payments on death, £1296; expenses, £130, more than half going to collectors; funds, £765. A London burial society, with less than £2000 receipts of the year, shows £498 paid for "discount on collections;" members, 9000; funds, £465; payments of the year, £1068. A Warwickshire society received £1362 in the year, and paid £339 for collectors' commission. None of the returns state the amount of the liabilities—that is, the amount of the assurances the society is liable to pay. The Registrar can only do his best to enable the members of friendly societies to know the truth and the whole truth about them. He also collects, in this annual 8vo volume, a number of documents of the year, including, this year, the Trades Unions Bill and the Parliamentary debate upon it; reports of legal proceedings relating to friendly societies; an account of the French system of life and accident insurance, under State guarantee; and the substance of Parliamentary returns relating to loan societies, co-operative societies, and savings banks.

## NATIVES OF SENEGAL.

IN former Numbers of the *ILLUSTRATED TIMES* we have given a tolerably complete account of those French colonies where the people are still only a little removed from barbarism, and may still be regarded as occupying the outlying margin of a civilisation by which they are only partially affected. Of these, the inhabitants of Senegal occupied our attention as being among the most interesting. They are at present contented to conduct their business mostly in the shape of barter, and willingly exchange gold dust, ivory, and palm oil for printed cottons, tobacco, soap, brandy, and gunpowder, all articles indicative of what we call culture. The Bouchémanes, who inhabit that part of the country where the sketch was made from which our Engraving is taken, live principally on foutou, a kind of marmalade composed of bananas and dried fish cooked in palm oil, with a large quantity of pepper and hot spices. Both men and women smoke and drink brandy; and, as the land is sufficiently fertile to provide the natives with all that they require without much exertion, a good deal of time is spent in the consumption of palm wine and other intoxicating beverages, and in dancing to the rude music of native instruments. These people are neither Christians nor Mussulmans, but seem still to follow the degraded fetishism of their fathers, with all its primitive ferocity. The country, however, is in a peaceful condition, so that commerce is maintained and is increasing. The negroes from the interior bring their merchandise either down the rivers in pirogues or overland to the factories and stations, where they can dispose of it to advantage.

We cannot but think that some of our fair readers will be interested in the "coiffures" which are most in repute in this distant part of the world, and we therefore publish a sketch sent from Assinie, a military post on the Gold Coast, 500 leagues from Senegal, and occupied by the Senegalese sharpshooters. The place is intended to protect the traders who come to this part of the coast for gold-dust, ivory, and palm-oil. The Artist has availed himself of the central position of this station to visit different parts of the French possessions, both on the coast and on the Gaboon; and the result has been that he has been able to render some remarkable portraits, embracing a great variety and ingenuity of head-dress, not without a suggestive value at a season when the Japanese mode is already becoming a little out of date.

SOLDIERS' AMMUNITION.—The following special general order by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been issued from the Horse Guards by the Adjutant-General, Lord William Paulet:—"Henceforward the service ammunition of the Army is to be removed from the pouches and placed in the regimental expense magazines. General officers commanding districts at home and stations abroad will use their discretion, should the state of the locality in which the troops under their command are serving be such as to require an exception to be made in this respect, in which case they will at once report the same to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Proper care should be taken that a key of the magazine is at all times in possession of some responsible person in camp or barracks, with a view to the immediate issue of the ammunition if wanted on an emergency. Guards and escorts, or parties dispatched in aid of the civil power, will invariably have the requisite quantity of ammunition served out to them before going on duty. This supply is to be collected after the duty has been performed, and returned into the magazine." The order meets the general approval of the men at the garrison.





1, 5, 6. Senegal (Cayor).

2, 3. Haut Senegal.

4. Senegal (mixed race).

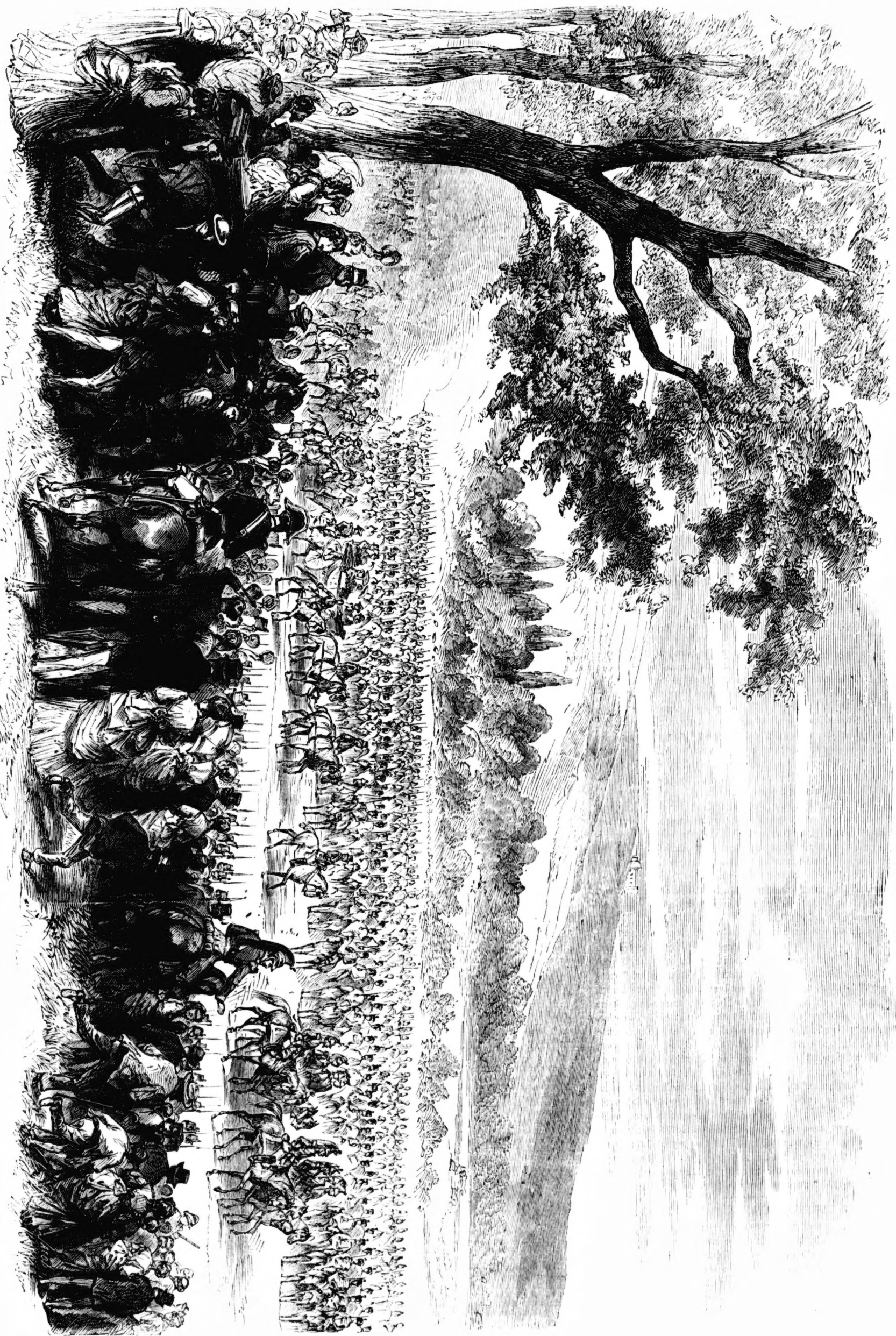
7, 8, 9, 10. Grand-Bassam (Gold Coast).

11, 12. Gaboon (Equatorial Africa).

TYPES OF THE WOMEN OF THE FRENCH POSSESSIONS ON THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.



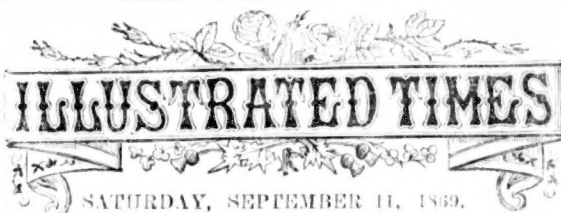
GRAND REVIEW OF TROOPS AND NATIONAL GUARD AT LYONS, ON OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF THE EMPRESS AND PRINCE IMPERIAL.—SEE PAGE 165.





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### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

NOTHING in the history of the last four years has been more dispiriting than the number of commercial collapses which have taken place. The story of the Albert Insurance Office is one of the most miserable of them all; and our only comfort is that perhaps the right lesson may be drawn from it, and an effective scheme of supervision applicable to all such schemes introduced. In the mean while the subject of Friendly Societies comes to the surface again in a manner which must be particularly unpleasant to the better portions of the working classes. It has long been known to tolerably observant persons that large numbers of such institutions are, or must eventually become, insolvent; but the Registrar-General of these societies for England has just made public some details which, coming under his eye in the Government returns, are quite incontrovertible, and which lead him to give two important pieces of advice to the classes who are likely to be attracted by the advertisements of burial and other friendly societies that appear in the cheaper newspapers. His counsel is, first, not to invest a farthing in any society of the kind which applies for subscriptions by means of itinerating agents, the chief reason being that the expense of keeping such agents is so great as to upset the balance-sheet of the society, and make it untrustworthy. His second counsel is that, though the society should pay the weekly allowance for sickness, yet the sum payable at death, and *à fortiori* the pension for old age, should be made certain by some arrangement in the nature of a contract with the Government, through the insurance system of the Post Office. We have no doubt all this will have the attention of well-informed working men and others whom it concerns; but when we consider the immense number of persons who are being duped by societies, whose promises to pay are, to quote a "Down-Easter," as bootless as the Greek slave and as hollow as a bamboo, we wish some means, even more effective than the newspaper, could be found for popularising the information.

In connection with the Department of Science and Art, Mr. Buckmaster, or some other gentleman, goes about the country lecturing, and expounding the plans of the department and the advantages it offers. Of course there is no such agency possible or desirable in regard to friendly societies; and there is no "department" to which any agency of that kind could be affiliated; but the subject of the economy of such schemes is a very fit one for lectures at working men's clubs and societies of all kinds. Employers of labour and others would lose nothing by looking it up, and placing themselves in communication with their workpeople about it. Nor should ladies neglect it. Dressmakers and domestic servants are "canvassed" by the agents of insolvent, or half-insolvent, societies, and those who know better concerning these matters may very safely afford them wholesome advice. We have so much confidence in the watchfulness, the sagacity, the restless industry, and the real love of the poor, which have constituted the basis and furnished the motive power of so many of Mr. Gladstone's beneficent measures, that we feel persuaded one of his first measures next Session will be a bill to make the necessary arrangements between friendly societies and the Post-Office Insurance department easier than they now are. And if the Marquis of Hartington, in concert with his chiefs, would see that the pay of the officials concerned in the requisite changes (not great in themselves, but calculated to make much extra work) was properly increased, the satisfaction of the public would be complete.

### HALF-TIME CHILDREN UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.

A few of our contemporaries appear to think there is some novelty in the information that the half-time provisions of the Factory Act do not work effectively. There are two reasons assigned. One is that the employers of labour do not care to assume the responsibility of seeing that children under thirteen years of age go to school in their off-times, and they therefore only employ older hands; the other reason is that the parents find that the reduced wages which the younger children would receive if employed upon half-time will seldom do much more than just pay for their education in the off-time and the extra expenses of sending them to school, and therefore do not care to take

the trouble of seeing them educated. This information is by no means new, as anybody will find who will turn to the evidence given a year ago before Mr. Samuelson's Committee on Scientific Education; and we may add, what will also be found in that evidence, that the Act is evaded by the parents keeping the younger children at home entirely, and setting them to some kind of labour which can be done away from the factory. The case is complicated and the remedy not easy to suggest; but the subject is not likely to escape attention next Session.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES intend paying a visit to Chester about Oct. 12, to be present at the opening of the new Townhall.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE returned to St. Cloud slightly lame. It seems that while stepping into a boat she sprained her foot, and had to wear a bandage. She also suffered a good deal from sea-sickness.

DON CARLOS is said to have returned to his Parisian residence in the Rue Chauveau Lagarde, where he has made up his mind to pass the winter, having decidedly renounced the project of selling his life dear at the head of a Legitimist army in Spain.

PRINCE KARAGEORGEWICZ, who stands charged with complicity in the murder of Prince Michael of Serbia, has been admitted to bail.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK has consented to act as President of the Sheffield Infirmary, and has given £1000 to the funds of the institution.

LORD AUCKLAND, Bishop of Bath and Wells, has formally resigned his see, under the provisions of the Act passed last Session.

MR. GLADSTONE has gone on a visit to Raby Castle, the seat of the Duke of Cleveland.

CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN, it is reported in legal circles, will, in consequence of ill-health, resign the Lord Chief Justiceship before the commencement of Michaelmas Term, and will be succeeded by Lord Penzance.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER will resign his see on or about Oct. 14, and it is generally understood that the Bishop of Oxford will be translated to it immediately afterwards. His Lordship will resign the Chancellorship of the Order of the Garter and become Prelate of that order. After the resignation of the present Bishop, the see of Winchester will be worth £10,500 per annum, fixed by Act of Parliament.

THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE, who is now at his episcopal residence at Rose Castle, near Carlisle, is in a weak condition; but the doctors are able, by the use of anodynes, to lull the pain from which he has suffered so long. The principal business connected with the diocese is transacted in the mean time by the Right Rev. Dr. Anderson, late Bishop of Rupert's Land, acting as the commissary of the Bishop of Carlisle.

THE EARL OF GRANARD, in a letter to one of the Irish papers, expresses his conviction that the true solution of the land question "lies in the passing of an Act which would give the force of law to the custom of Ulster, extend its beneficent provisions to the whole of Ireland, and at the same time provide for a periodical Government valuation for letting purposes."

CARDINAL CULLEN has ordered a special three days' thanksgiving in the Dublin chapels for the "putting of an end to ascendancy" by the Legislature.

THE DEATH is announced of Mr. Matthew Forster, who was for many years M.P. for the borough of Berwick-on-Tweed. Mr. Forster had attained his eighty-fourth year.

THE STRIKE of the ship labourers at Quebec has been compromised, and order is restored.

MR. JAMES COOKE, the equestrian, died at Portobello on Sunday. He retired from the circus in 1856, and has since resided in Edinburgh.

A FIRE occurred in a coal-mine at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, on Monday, by which 200 persons were suffocated.

A NEW ORANGE HALL was on Monday opened at Antrim. The ceremony was presided over by Lord A. E. Hill-Trevor, M.P.; and amongst the speakers were Lord O'Neill and Mr. W. Johnston, M.P. for Belfast.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH will be reopened for Divine service on Oct. 3, by which time it is anticipated the alterations and renovations which are now being carried out in various parts of the building will be completed.

A SOCIETY recently established, called the Welsh Literary and Musical Society, has arranged for an elatedto be held at Bristol during the coming winter.

A SPLENDID NEW STEAMER, of 3000 tons burden, belonging to the West India Royal Mail Company, was launched at Southampton on Tuesday.

AT MODBURY, a small town in Devon, almost all the furniture in the church connected with the "high" service was removed on Monday night by some persons unknown, who broke into the edifice for the purpose.

THE SOUTHERN EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES was thrown open to the public throughout its entire length, from Westminster Bridge to High-street, Vauxhall, on Tuesday.

THE CHANNEL FLEET, with the Lords of the Admiralty on board, will visit Cork on the 27th inst. The Mayor and Corporation of the city will attend the laying of the foundation-stone of the naval docks at Haulbowline.

TWO MEN WERE DROWNED in the Menai Strait on Tuesday by the capsizing of a yacht. Another yacht, belonging to the Mayor of Carnarvon's brother, had a narrow escape from destruction by the same squall.

LOCHINVER HOUSE, one of the family seats of the Duke of Sutherland, situated on the west coast of Sutherland, took fire some days since, and before the flames were extinguished much fine furniture was destroyed and the building was seriously injured. No lives were lost. The Duke had left Lochinver for Dunrobin shortly before.

THE PRIVATE BUSINESS for the ensuing Session of Parliament will, it is anticipated, be considerably in excess of last Session. Amongst other schemes to be brought forward will be three competing lines to Brighton.

A MUSICAL JUBILEE took place on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace. The great orchestra was occupied by between 7000 and 8000 chorists, and to these were added the company's band and that of the Royal Artillery. The chorus was that of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association, and the conductors were Messrs. Sarll and Proudman.

SIR E. W. WATKIN has issued his address to the electors of East Cheshire. He expresses his belief that the anomalies in the present system of land tenure in Ireland may be removed without injury to the rights of property, and with advantage to the tenantry. He is prepared to advocate the ballot, the formation of county boards, and such legislation "as will secure that every child in the State may be educated."

THE LONG-STANDING DISPUTE between the Duke of Athole and the people of Dunkeld and its neighbourhood about the obnoxious toll or pontage of the Dunkeld Bridge has culminated in some acts of wanton outrage on the Duke's estate. The celebrated "Hermitage," near Dunkeld, was on Monday night in great part blown down by gunpowder. A few days before attempts were made to destroy some fine spruce-trees belonging to the Duke.

A SAD CATASTROPHE took place at Ulm a few days ago. The members of a Catholic association were making an excursion on the Danube in three large boats lashed together as is sometimes done in that river, when the vessels, being suddenly caught in the current, were dashed against the piles of a mill and upset. Out of about fifty persons on board more than twenty were drowned.

CAPTAIN CRAIG, late governor of Pentonville Convict Prison, was again brought up at Bow-street, on Tuesday, charged with having embezzled several hundred pounds belonging to the Government. A specific sum was taken, which the prisoner was alleged to have received in October, 1864; and on the completion of this case another remand was granted.

MEN WERE AT WORK all day on Sunday in the construction of the roadway on the Thames Embankment, and at least two powerful engines were in full operation during the whole of the twenty-four hours without a moment's cessation. The novelty of Sunday work attracted large numbers of persons to Norfolk-street, Surrey-street, and other spots from which a view of the operations could be obtained.

THE RECTORY OF ST. PETER, near Wisbech, returned in the *Clergy List* as being worth £3068 a year, is vacant, owing to the death of the Rev. William Gale Townley, who has held it only seven years. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1851. He succeeded his father in the incumbency in 1862, and the living is now in the gift of Mr. R. G. Towseley.

PRIVATE WILLIAM DIXON, who at the late Old Bailey Sessions was sentenced to death for the murder of Corporal Brett, at Aldershot, was executed, on Monday morning, at Winchester. He had made a written confession, expressing deep penitence for his crime, and attributing it to the effects of too frequently indulging in intoxicating drink.

POLICE TESTIMONY was again discredited in the Worship-street Police Court on Saturday. The case was a charge of creating a disturbance in the Pavilion Theatre and of assaulting the police. Three constables were engaged. After one of them had given evidence, two others, who had not been in court, gave such a description of what had taken place as to draw out a sharp reproof from the sitting magistrate. Mr. Ellison also entered on the charge-sheet "that the case had been wilfully exaggerated" by the policemen in question.

### THE LOUNGER AT THE LAKES.

ON Tuesday last the calm serenity of Grasmere was somewhat disturbed—not, though, in the usual way, by an influx of tourists. The tourists' season is nearly over. A fortnight ago they flooded this neighbourhood in such numbers that the hotel-keepers were at their wits' end to get all their customers housed for the night; but the tide has now ebbed, and will not flow again this season. It is getting late. Moreover, the weather has broken; ominous clouds hang about the mountains, and every now and then there comes a heavy downpour of rain. To my mind, this broken weather makes the country more beautiful, but it does not suit tourists. The cause of the disturbance on Tuesday was local; the annual "sports" came off on that day—wrestling, racing, rowing-matches on the lake, &c. "Sports," rural or otherwise, have usually but little charm for me; and, as the day was sufficiently fine, I should have wandered away over the hills, but for two races advertised in the handbill—viz. a dog-race and a race of shepherds up and down a mountain. As these were new to me, and specially characteristic of the district, I stopped at home to see them, and I will now attempt a description of both. The dog-race shall be taken first. Grasmere is placed in an amphitheatre of mountains, all lofty, and three—to wit, Silver How, Loughrigg, and Fairfield—rising very high. Silver How is 1500 ft.; Loughrigg rather higher; whilst Fairfield is over 2000 ft. This ring fence of mountains is, of course, broken up into all sorts of irregularities. If you were to walk round the rim of it you would have a very rough, tiresome journey, climbing up peaks, plunging into gorges, clambering over rocks and crags. Well, it was on the sides of these mountains that the dog-race came off. But how can the dogs be induced to run? you will ask. Listen, and I will tell you how it is done. A trail of scent is laid on the face of the ring fence of mountains in this way: two men, each having in his hand a string, to the end of which is attached a piece of rag saturated with oil of aniseed, start from a given point. One goes, we will say, northwards, the other southwards, dragging the rags along the ground, and wind round the amphitheatre until they nearly meet again on the opposite side, and thus complete the trail. The field from which the dogs start is at the bottom of Silver How. I entered the field just as the trail had been completed. There were in the inclosure some 150 men, mostly farmers, shepherds, and quarrymen; not many, though, of the latter, as there are but few quarries in the region, and none very extensive. And what magnificent men these are! In all my life I never saw an assemblage of such tall athletic fellows. The average height of Englishmen is, I believe, not more than 5 ft. 6 in.; but in this district the average must, I fancy, be 5 ft. 9 in. at least. I saw few men in the field under 5 ft. 10 in. A third of the whole, I should say, were 6 ft., whilst a score or so were two or three inches higher. The majority, I was told, were farm labourers. Yet how different to the stunted, slow-moving dumdrudges of the south! But, then, these men are not really farm labourers. They do not till the soil, for there is very little arable land here. They are shepherds, and their duty is to watch the sheep on the hillsides in the summer months, and to tend and feed them in the valleys in the winter, when the snow drives them from the hills; and we can easily see that such an employment is much more likely to make them strong, tall, upright, and, indeed, intelligent, developing both the bodily and mental powers, than the labour of the southern peasants. And then these men are paid well, and consequently get good food and plenty of it. The southern farm labourers' wages range between 8s. and 12s. per week. Here no labourer earns less than 18s., and when well they are never out of employ.

But, hark to the dogs! How impatient they are; they have got wind of the scent and long to be off; and there they go! The field is inclosed by a compact stone wall, 6 ft. high; but this is cleared at a bound by all but one, a small dog, who, after repeated trials, could not get over. "Poor thing!" said a shepherd by my side, "she ought not to have been entered; she's in milk." Her owner seemed to think so too; for he caught her and took her out of the race. And now look at the pack. How splendidly they course along the green hillside, swiftly and silently; for they are too intent upon following up the scent to bark! But we shall soon lose sight of them. Ah! there they go behind that long jutting crag. "When shall we catch sight of them again?" I asked my neighbour. "Nowt agen like that; a good few will drop out. We shan't catch sight of 'em till they get on to Fairfield." Fairfield is on the opposite side of the valley; and soon every eye was fixed upon the Fairfield crags, a good mile away as the crow flies. We had to wait a very long time though, as it appeared to me. Indeed, some of the shepherds began to doubt at last whether the hounds had not lost the scent. Suddenly, however, a dozen voices shouted out "There's one!" "There's another!" and, aided by my friend, I at length caught sight of one, two, and at last three, high up on the side of the mountain, swiftly threading their way through the maze of rocks; but they were so high up that they looked no bigger than rats. We saw them a few minutes, and then suddenly they were again lost to view behind another range of rocks. "We shan't see them again till they come in," said my friend. And this seemed to be the general opinion, for all began to move towards a field on the banks of the lake, about a quarter of a mile off. Of course I went with the crowd. I was told when I arrived to keep my eyes upon a particular spot of a fence on the other side of the inclosure, as the trail crossed into the field there; and the dog that first leaped over the fence would win. For a time there was profound silence, and every eye was fixed upon this spot. The minutes again seemed to lag wonderfully, though, in reality, we had not been in the field more than seven when suddenly there arose a wild shout, and a dog leaped over the fence. "That's Talagragh," said my friend, "I knew he'd win." In a few minutes, another arrived; and then, swiftly in succession, a third, fourth, and fifth. Twelve dogs were to have started. One, as we saw, failed at the wall, leaving eleven. Of these only five made their appearance whilst I was there; and I afterwards learned that these five were all that completed the trail. The others were either knocked up or lost the scent. And now for one or two facts:—1, the length of the run was eight miles; the time the winning dog took to do it was thirty-five minutes; 2, the dogs are more or less pure fox-hounds, and are trained for this particular sport; 3, the stakes were £3; of this sum the owner of the first dog got 30s. How the remainder was distributed I did not learn.

At three o'clock the guides—shepherds who act as guides in the season—started to race up Silver How and back, from the aforementioned field at the foot of the mountain. Silver How is, as I have said, 1500 ft. above the level of the sea—perhaps about 1800 ft. higher than the field. On the loftiest point there is a cairn; the racers must go round that cairn, and return into the field. They may go up and come down by whatever way they choose. When I entered the field five men were standing in costume ready to start—to wit, closely-fitting cotton vest, ditto drawers. This, and no more, except a strong pair of shoes. One man of the five, though, I observed, had no vest, but was, down to the waist, nude. He was an Irishman, I learned. You will remember that this field is bounded by a wall; I have just seen that wall and measured it—it is within an inch, more or less, of 6 ft. high. The racers had to get, somehow, over that wall; and when I learned this I wondered how, without some trouble, this was to be done. But, whilst I was wondering, the word was given, and away the men flew, and in a moment the wall was cleared—I was going to say at a bound; but it was not so. They laid their hands upon the top and thus sprang over. The dogs did not do it better. And now—altogether, or nearly so—they are moving swiftly up a green slope; anon they enter a fir plantation, and are lost to view. In this they were concealed for about three minutes, and then they emerged and began to climb the crags. I have in my time seen some crag-climbing; and, indeed, have, in a small way, done something of that sort myself; but these men astounded me. Silver How is not difficult of access, if you go by a circuitous path; but these men went right up the pathless face of the hill—as steep as a church roof; so steep,



indeed, and rugged, that none but experienced climbers would venture to ascend that way. But these guides, as a friend expressively said, seemed to slip up. We often lost sight of them for a time as they ascended, the projecting rocks hiding them from our view, and one we lost sight of altogether soon after he emerged from the wood, but then he was dressed in dark clothes. We had lost them for a minute or two, when suddenly two appeared, walking, seemingly, on the topmost ridge, but which we knew was not the topmost ridge. These two appeared to be within a dozen yards of each other. The others we could not see. Indeed, except one—the one in the dark clothes—we saw no more of the others. They, it seems, dropped astern, quite out of the running. Who these two men were we could not tell, for not only were no features discernible, but no limbs. All we could discern were two moving white spots; and presently these were not visible, for a small cloud came and wrapped them out of our sight, and then for a time there was silence—but not for long. Suddenly a cheer broke from the crowd, as the two white spots again appeared. They were descending now, and, gracious Powers, at what a pace! They seemed actually to be rolling down, and as I looked at them I shuddered. These two were evidently well matched, but it was long before the crowd below could discover who they were—not till they got through that fir wood which I have mentioned; but when they emerged from that, though the features were still undiscernible, the crowd were able at least to surmise, and very soon afterwards to decide, who the runners were, and who was first. And then the excitement, as my readers may imagine, was intense; for still these two were not many yards apart. On this side of the wood the course is over grass fields, and it was across this that the race was to be won or lost. I could see, though, that the odds were against the last man. If he did not lose, he could not gain a foot. But, hullo! why, here's the dark man; and, by George! he has got between the two, and is pushing the first hard. Yes, it was so. Where the fellow came from no one could tell. Perhaps he was near all the time, though we could not see him; perhaps he had selected a course of his own. But there he was, within a very short distance of the first. Very soon after he appeared I lost sight of all three. The stone wall hid them from my view. The agony of the struggle, therefore, I did not see. But in a minute after they had vanished the white man was on the top of the wall, and had won the race. The name of the winner is Birkitt; he lives at Wytheburn, near here. He got £3 and a watch. The race occupied twenty-one minutes. Silver How is opposite my window, and as I look at it the feat seems incredible.

#### THE LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES.

With the "sensation" article in *Macmillan* I will not meddle further than to add my word of disapprobation to the grand chorus which condemns Mrs. Beecher Stowe—first, for incoherence of speech; and, secondly, for flabby, hysterical writing. It is true, the absence of hysterics in making such a communication might have been as discreditable as the presence of them—and that is all I can say in her favour. If it is really true that people over in America suppose the Guiccioli book to be producing any effect in Europe, it is a curious instance of the utter ignorance of our literary history which may prevail on the other side. But the fact is the Americans are usually very well informed about our literary matters. Oh! by-the-way, perhaps there is one other excuse for Mrs. Stowe—the standards of publicity and privacy differ very much in America and England. The lady must be so accustomed to scandal-mongering, shrieking, outrageous, indecent newspaper press, that her notions of honour in these matters may have become very different from ours. And yet, in spite of the faults of too much of American journalism, nearly every respectable newspaper across the Atlantic has condemned the lady. The only thing that would justify her would be the production of a written document from the unfortunate deceased lady authorising her to make use at her own discretion of the communication made to her. *Macmillan* (which I have not before me) contains an amusing paper by a "swell," who appears to have devoted himself to a good deal to the duties of a district visitor. He gives an account of the very poor in the east and west end districts familiar to him, the truthfulness of which will be at once recognised by all who do really know the half-starved and ignorant classes. His notions of their "religion"—I mean the "religion" that is superinduced in them by well-meaning people, and put on and off, and changed like a garment—is the best part of the article.

Talking about the poor, the *Sunday Magazine* contains, under the title of "A Little Heroine," by "A City Man," a most interesting narrative of affectionate and heroic effort in a little girl—a perfectly true story, which came to the knowledge of the publishers in the course of business. Mr. A. B. Houghton's picture of "Sampson and Delilah" is most admirable; and so, by-the-by, from another pencil, is that of the "Little Heroine."

Mr. Helps's "Short Essays," in *Good Words*, are again capital. But it is no novelty that our likings are produced by essential similarities in the "substratum" of character—or, at least, that such similarities are essential to continuous attachment. This may be called almost obvious; the point is to determine the which, the when, and the how. One point of profound intellectual dissimilarity will do much to keep people apart, in spite of deep moral affinities and much intellectual similarity.

In the *Monthly Packet* the "Polyglott Parsings" are continued, and the other matter is very good.

In *Aunt Judy* I am amused to find in the "Correspondence" a gentle discussion about sweets for children. It ought to be generally known that children absolutely require a great deal of sugar in one shape or another, and that to deny it to them is, to put it no higher, bad economy. The "Cot" department is always amusing, and so are the hints of letters from correspondents who write to tell the editor that this, that, or the other is good, or is bad, just according to their own fancies. That tastes and necessities differ does not seem to enter the heads of these dictatorial persons, and *Aunt Judy* this month (apparently a little ruffled) reads them a well-deserved lecture.

*London Society* doubtless knows its readers, and is well suited to their tastes. The little picture by Mr. Townley Green, inscribed "Dark or Fair," is really nice and pretty. I shall mention no names, but is a certain series in this periodical always written by one person? If so, he is past my comprehension. The other day he was expressing a profound suspicion of Mr. Lecky's Greek and German; this month he talks of *Quintus Curtius* leaping into the gulf. Mr. Dickens once made a similar lapse, but then Mr. Dickens would not pretend to criticise Mr. Lecky's Greek (which, on high authority, I believe to be poor enough). The conclusion I come to is that this particular passage is not written by the "identical" "peripatetic." In "Sketches in the House of Commons" there is some sad trash, and some very shaky writing—e.g., "It becomes an anxious inquiry how far there is any genuine oratorical talent to be found (among new members). Such is Mr. Harcourt, the 'Historicus' of the Times." We learn, too, that "Mr. Gladstone has a verbose title to being a man of literature." Really, now? After this, it is nothing to be informed that "Mr. Bright would trample down with the sheer, brute force of multitudes a minority of rank, thought, culture, and refinement, with the kind of savage joy with which a conqueror would contemplate a sacked and burning city."

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

I am unable to chronicle anything very new this week. Not a single change has been inaugurated at the West-End, theatrically speaking, though I must not fail to notice the Christy Minstrels *en passant*. At all seasons, and under all circumstances, they warble without fail; but, dropping in the other evening, I found that the hall had been newly decorated and the ventilation improved. The room, stage, and proscenium are now among the prettiest and most elegant in London, whilst the performance remains as attractive as ever.

Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick, whose lease at the STURRY expires shortly, are giving a series of farewell performances, the plays selected for this week being "The Idiot of the Mountain" and "Deeds, not Words." Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick deserve support in remembrance of past services; they will always be able to look back with satisfaction and pride to the period of their leaseholdship, now closing.

At the GAIETY, a new burlesque by Mr. Thompson, on "Linda di Chamouni," has been in rehearsal. It will not, however, be produced immediately, as some of the parts have to be written up. I understand Miss Loseby is expected to come out prominently, and will appear in four different and faultless costumes.

The opening of the HOLBORN for the performance of the highest class of dramatic literature (!) has been postponed to the 25th inst.

Mr. Vining, on the contrary, promises Mr. Dion Boucicault's new drama for the 20th inst., but a little bird whispers to me that the play (and this is the 9th inst.) has not been read yet.

Mr. Sefton Parry expects great things from the production of "Progress," by T. W. Robertson, at the GLOBE. This piece, by-the-way, was written for the Haymarket company, which, on dit, after acceptance, was declined on the ground that the terms asked were too high. I have heard, but can in no way vouch for the truth of the rumour, that Mr. Sefton Parry gives ten guineas a night and guarantees a run of one hundred nights—or rather, I should say, a minimum of one thousand pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have returned to town from their trip in Switzerland.

I regret to announce that Mr. Burnand has been far from well, and consequently the production of his burlesque at the NEW ROYALTY, which has been for some time in active preparation, has been deferred.

#### DEAN ALFORD ON CATHEDRAL REFORM.

THE Dean of Canterbury having been applied to, like all the other Deans, by the two Archbishops for suggestions of improvement in the cathedral management, together with a statement of the views of other members of his chapter, has, "by permission," published his answer in the new number of the *Contemporary Review*. Dean Alford is a vigorous reformer, but he is silent as to the views of others; and there are some indications in his article of a want of entire sympathy between himself and other members of the chapter. Generally, it is the Dean's opinion that the revenues of cathedrals "could hardly be worse managed" than they now are for the needs of the Church; that they "are not merely useless in their present appropriation, but, for Church purposes, mischievous, fostering a spirit which it is desirable to discourage, and ensuring for improvement and activity hindrance instead of help." "Members of chapters," he says, "have generally no common bond except the conservation of their incomes and rights;" and this generally becomes in practice "systematic caution against any precedents being set for regular participation in Church work beyond that required of them by their statutes, and constant endeavour to prevent the cathedral from being employed for other than statutable purposes." At Canterbury there are six canons, each of £1000 a year; two of them are attached to the Archdeacons of Canterbury and Maidstone; the other four Dean Alford would suppress as the present Canons die off, and save £4000 a year for the work of the Church. In the non-capital body the Dean attaches much importance to getting rid of the title of "honorary canons." Difference of ranks among the clergy he finds to be a practical evil. "One of the chief troubles," he says, "in the working of a cathedral body arises from the continual petty squabbles about etiquette and precedence arising from acknowledged or presumed difference of rank in office;" and there is something in the word "honorary" which makes it apparently thought anything but honourable by the Canons whom it concerns. As the Dean cannot understand why it is so, it will not be expected that a layman should understand it. For the sake of peace the Dean wishes to eliminate the word "honorary" from the cathedral hierarchy, "the practice being universal among them of dropping the word 'honorary,' and for some unexplained reason calling themselves canons." Dean Alford especially objects to that part of the cathedral system which allows Canons to hold benefices elsewhere, and requires of them a residence of only two or three months at the cathedral.

The very caricature of all that is bad in the system is found in those cases where there is but one prebendal house, and the Canons come and go throughout the year, an arrangement so absurd that it would hardly be credited even, if not known to exist. I have heard the Dean of one such cathedral confess that he would be infinitely better off if reduced to two Canons, and these with homes on the spot, than at present with his four Canons who never meet, and his interregnum of four weeks in each year, while one is going out and another coming in.

The unauthorised and incorrect publication in a Church newspaper of the discussions at the conference of Deans in May last, summoned by a "private and confidential" circular from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, has led Dean Alford to request permission to publish his recommendations; and we learn from him that there was a general desire among the Deans who attended the May conference for substantial reforms.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF RECENT FRAUDS carried out in a certain department of Woolwich Arsenal, it has been determined to employ a number of detectives throughout the establishment, and the utmost vigilance is to be exercised by the police in searching all carts, parcels, &c., sent out.

FEMALE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The sixth annual session of this society's teaching operations will commence, at 4, Fitzroy-square, W., on Oct. 1. About eighty ladies have now entered as students at the society's college, and of these many are now settled in practice as lady-midwives and succeeding admirably. The addresses of skilled midwives, prospectuses of the college, and all particulars may be obtained by applying to the Lady Secretary, 4, Fitzroy-square, W.

THE SECRETARY OF THE OPERATIVE SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION at Preston has issued a statement to the members. The contract entered into between the association and the members out of employment will expire in four weeks, by which time the society will have expended, since February last, over £6000. The association has now discovered that "those who most advocated resistance were the very first to desert the men they advised to leave their work."

THE CHARRED REMAINS OF TWO POOR BOYS, about ten years of age, were found, on Monday, on the top of a limekiln at Upper Holloway. Some workmen say that for several weeks they have noticed the boys wandering about, apparently without home or friends, and in a very destitute condition. It is most likely that they laid themselves down, on Sunday evening, on the top of the kiln, for the sake of the warmth, and were suffocated in their sleep.

CLEMENT HARWOOD, for some years a clerk in the firm of Harwood, Knight, and Allen, in which his father is the senior partner, was charged before the Lord Mayor, on Tuesday, with stealing bills of exchange to the amount of £15,000 from the firm. In consideration of the prisoner's youth and his relationship to the head of the firm, the prosecutors asked leave to withdraw the charge, and the Lord Mayor, notwithstanding the important interests involved, allowed this course to be pursued.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN has written a letter, which appears in the French papers, stating that directly after the amnesty was signed an order was sent to the outposts to arrest him should he arrive from England. He was to be detained until his alleged accomplices were sent for from Cayenne to identify him. Not liking the prospect of an indefinite confinement within the four walls of a prison, he thought it better to remain in exile, though anxious to return to France.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE was committed at Ruffec, in France, a few days ago. An insolvent banker named Revilland, who had come up to the court for a hearing, was fired at with a pistol and slightly wounded by one of his creditors present. The latter, who was immediately arrested, was found to have on him two other similar firearms. He admitted that his intention was to take revenge for the loss he had suffered by the bankruptcy by shooting his debtor. He meant afterwards to have committed suicide.

EARL SPENCER, in replying to an address presented to him in the town of Ennis, said, "The Government of the Queen has but followed the wishes of the people of the United Kingdom in their endeavours to carry just and sound measures for the benefit of Ireland." "They would continue," he added, "to consider carefully, and to satisfy to the best of their ability, the true wants and interests of the nation—to see that the law is impartially administered, to bring under its protection and within reach of its assistance all classes of her Majesty's subjects, the rich and poor alike."

#### LORD HOBART UPON BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

LORD HOBART has published the following letter on the subject of bribery at elections:—

"Everyone who has followed the proceedings of the Bribery Commissioners, or has read your lately-published leading article on the subject, must be convinced of the utter failure of the recent anti-bribery legislation. The evil of ineffectual measures of this kind is enormous. They mislead public opinion, bring law into contempt, and impress upon men's minds the fatal notion that those by whom they are governed are insincere. Depend upon it, the sooner Parliament abandons such attempts, which have their root deep in political error, the better it will be for this country. Surely it is time to submit this question to the ordinary methods of political reasoning, and to inquire—first, what is the nature of the evil to be cured; and, secondly, what is the appropriate remedy?"

"1. What, then, is the nature of the evil?"

"Forty-eight members of an assembly professedly representative, in a country whose population is about 30,000,000, and which is perpetually congratulating itself upon self-government, are returned by 11,000 electors, being the aggregate constituencies of thirty boroughs—that is to say, by less than one six-hundredth part of the whole adult male population, and less than a hundredth part of the whole electoral body. These 11,000 electors, finding their suffrages far more valuable than those of voters in general, but having no greater interest in politics, nor any superiority—intellectual, moral, or material, and being usually without any means of judging as to the particular merits of candidates unchosen by themselves, are, naturally enough, for the most part, in the habit of selling their votes to the highest bidder, or at least requiring a sum of money as the condition on which they vote. The state of the case, then, is this. An amount of political power sufficient to influence in a very important degree the present and future welfare of the whole community is placed in the hands of an extremely small number of persons, not one of whom is supposed to have any special claim to its possession, and the members who are sent to Parliament by these persons, with the fate of the nation in their hands, are sent there (speaking generally) for the simple reason that they have money to spend and are willing to spend it. A more complete distortion of the whole theory of representation it is difficult to conceive. Representative institutions, as distinct from other political systems, have two objects in view—a legislative assembly whose composition affords security for good government, and, secondly, the mental welfare of the electors. The result of existing arrangements, so far as these borough voters are concerned, is a degraded electoral community and a plutocratic Legislature."

"2. Of such a nature, though of course of much wider extent, is the evil to be cured. What is the appropriate remedy? Strangely enough, most people seem to suppose it to consist in penal enactments; with respect to which it might be sufficient to observe that, besides being inappropriate, they have now been shown to be ineffectual. Experience has proved, what reflection might have predicted, that the difficulty of conviction is insuperable. Common sense would be sufficient, one might have imagined, to show that, though the State may hope by means of penal laws to prevent people from taking money from each other by force, it must be powerless to prevent them from taking it from each other by mutual consent; and this more especially when the transaction is secret and the date indefinite. To enforce penalties for secret bribery is more difficult than to enforce them for private gaming, which is generally admitted to be impracticable."

"But, even supposing that penal enactments were effectual, is it certain that they would be expedient? Bribery is immoral, but there are worse immoralities which no one thinks of punishing by law; and to establish any valid distinction for the purposes of the question between these and bribery would be a task of immense difficulty. In what respect, both the briber and the bribed may ask, are they worse than the Minister who distributes his patronage, not with a view to the interests of the public service, but so as to reward his friends or gain over his opponents; and whom, whatever may be thought of his conduct, no one proposes to punish? Moreover, it is not for what they do, but for the reason why they do it—in other words, for their motive of action—that the purchased voter and purchasing candidate are to be punished; and if that motive in the voter is any other than pecuniary advantage (such, for instance, as personal feeling, irrespective of political opinions, character, or capacity), no one has ever suggested that the law should interfere. Nor should it ever be forgotten that to make men moral by Act of Parliament is to deny to them the inestimable opportunity of becoming so themselves."

"If the nature of the evil had been properly understood, no one would ever have sought in penal enactments the appropriate remedy. We have seen that the cause of bribery is twofold—the disproportionate smallness of constituencies, which gives inordinate value to the vote, and the absence of political motive in the elector. To the destruction, then, of bribery the first and most important step is the redress of the electoral balance. Any approach whatever to a satisfactory 'redistribution of seats' will be a nail in the coffin of bribery. The first serious attempt to promote political freedom by something like an equitable apportionment of members to electors will be the first serious check to electoral corruption. The value of the vote being diminished, the temptation to buy it will be diminished in the same degree; and, on the other hand, the sale of votes being no longer lucrative, such public spirit or patriotism as the constituency might happen to possess would have a chance of being heard. Venal voting is the result of a defect in our institutions—the poisonous fruit of a tree planted and watered by the State; and the attempt to repress it by punishing those who eat the fruit, instead of cutting down the tree, seems singularly absurd."

"The other cause of bribery is the absence of political motive in the electors; and, unless this can also be remedied, the victory, though it may be signal, will not be complete. And here also it is in a candid appreciation and a really liberal reform of our institutions that the remedy is to be found. So long as a Tory elector has a good chance of being represented by a Liberal or a Liberal by a Tory candidate—that is, of not only being unrepresented but misrepresented in Parliament—so long as the choice of the elector is limited to the two or three persons put before him by the local attorney, or the place-hunters of the Carlton or the Reform, it would be surprising indeed if he took much interest in political questions. Until, in some form or other, the scheme of 'personal representation,' so ridiculed and so rational, takes effect in this country, the electors will never be brought to feel that interest in the governing body without which political liberty is shorn of half its value. Happily, that scheme is too deeply founded in truth to fall of ultimate adoption, and when it is adopted the triumph of the State in its battle with political venality will receive final consummation."

TWO RAILWAY ACCIDENTS occurred on Monday, but the personal injuries sustained in each case were of a slight character only. At Windermere a Manchester excursion-train overcame the brake-power at the command of the driver and guards, and dashed into the station, bringing a good deal of brickwork down upon the engine. The driver and stoker escaped. The second accident took place at Garston, near Liverpool, and arose from a passenger-train being shunted suddenly on to a siding upon which a number of trucks stood. "Severe shakings" were sustained by the passengers in each case.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—The Irish Archbishops have issued a letter, pursuant to the requisition agreed to at a recent meeting in Dublin, desiring the clergy to convene meetings of their parishioners in the week following, the 19th inst., for the election of lay delegates to the forthcoming synod. From the delegates thus chosen, one out of every five will be selected at a diocesan meeting to constitute the ultimate lay convention in Dublin. The final conference will not be held until Oct. 5. The readiness of Church laymen to subscribe towards the sustentation of the new Church has been a matter of general remark; and one Archdeacon, who publishes an elaborate calculation to show that 5 per cent on the certain income of Churchmen would amount to a sum equal to the whole income of the disestablished Church, declares that he shall feel it incumbent on him to subscribe at least in this proportion."



### EASTBOURNE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.

THE foundation-stone of All Saints' Convalescent Hospital, Eastbourne, Sussex, which has just been completed, was laid, with the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, on July 23, 1867. It is proposed that the hospital shall be capable of receiving at least 150 convalescent patients; besides which space will be devoted to the accommodation of thirty incurables; and the total expense, including furnishing, fittings, &c., it is estimated, will amount to at least 32,000.

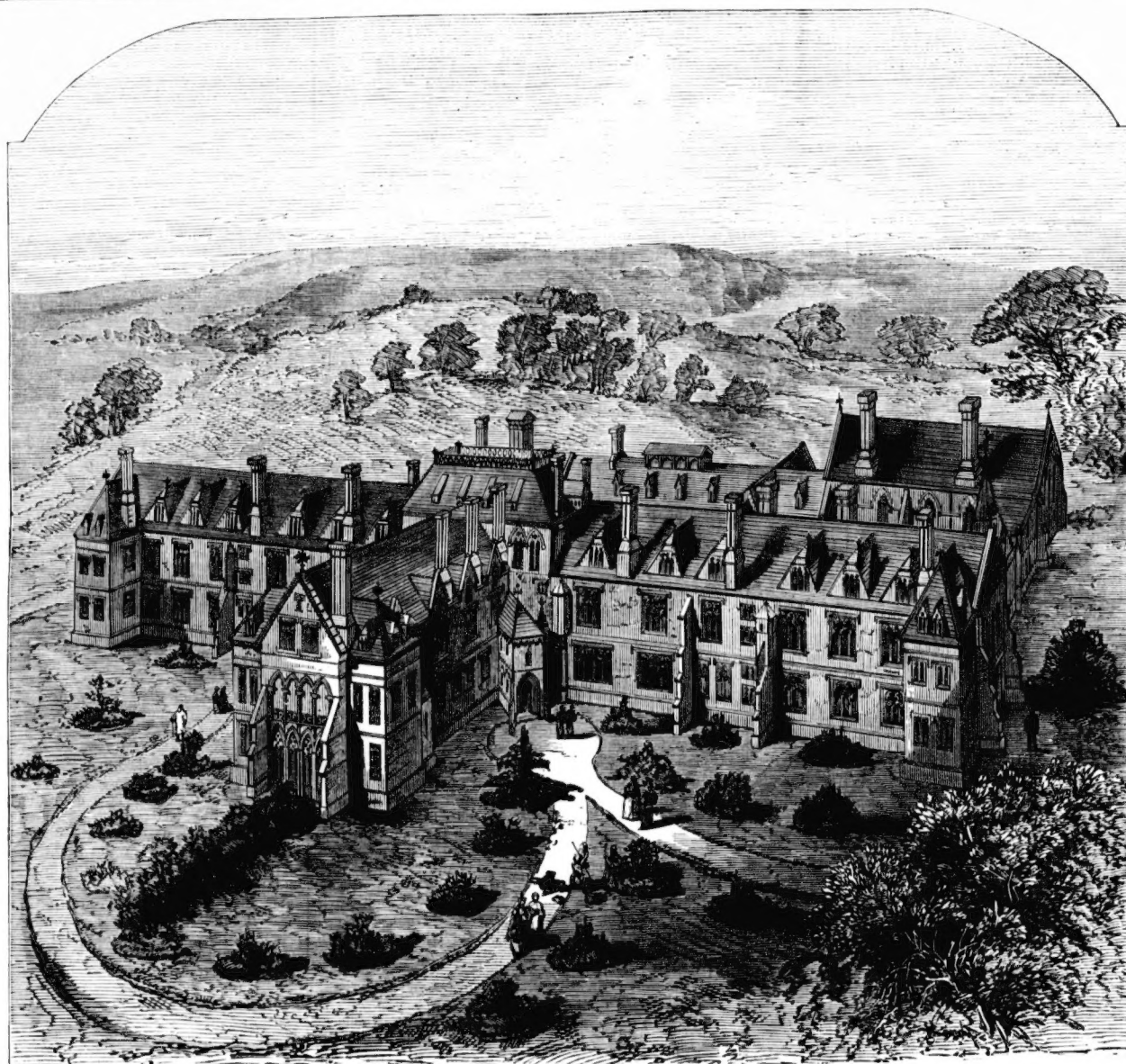
The present small, temporary building is wholly inadequate to meet the increasing applications for admission, about 2200 patients—men, women, and children—having been received since the opening in July, 1864, most of whom have returned to their homes restored to health and strength.

The new building is delightfully situated within a short distance of the sea, and the benefits of the institution will not be confined to patients from the general hospitals but available to the London and county poor. To these the blessings of good food and pure air cannot be over-estimated.

### THE EMPRESS AND PRINCE IMPERIAL AT LYONS.

THE visit of the Empress and Prince Imperial to Lyons, on August 25, while on their way to Corsica, is thus described in the *Paris Official Journal* :—

"The proceedings of the morning, which began with a visit of the Empress and Prince Imperial



THE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL AT EASTBOURNE.

to the convalescent hospital, was signalled by a reception as warm and touching as it is possible to conceive. About two o'clock, when her Majesty accompanied by her son, went to the Croix-Rousse to inaugurate a new Boulevard de l'Empereur, formed, by order of the Emperor, upon the site of the old fortifications, the reception which the Empress and the Prince Imperial met with from the entire working population assumed the character of a real ovation. Her Majesty afterwards went to the Palais du Commerce to visit an exhibition of silks and embroideries manufactured at Lyons and Tarare. This industrial fête, arranged and got up by the manufacturers of Lyons, was very interesting, and elicited expressions of the warmest admiration from the leading persons in the commercial world, and from more than a thousand ladies assembled to receive the Empress and Prince Imperial. At five o'clock her Majesty joined, at the great Champ de Manœuvres, the Prince Imperial, who had preceded her to that place on horseback. In their progress the way was lined for the Empress and Prince Imperial by an immense number of persons, extending about five kilometres, the acclamations being everywhere most enthusiastic. The review, which was admirable, terminated at half-past six."

A letter from Lyons gives some further particulars of the visit of the Empress and Prince Imperial :—

"The Empress and the Prince Imperial left the Hôtel de Ville at nine in the morning to visit the



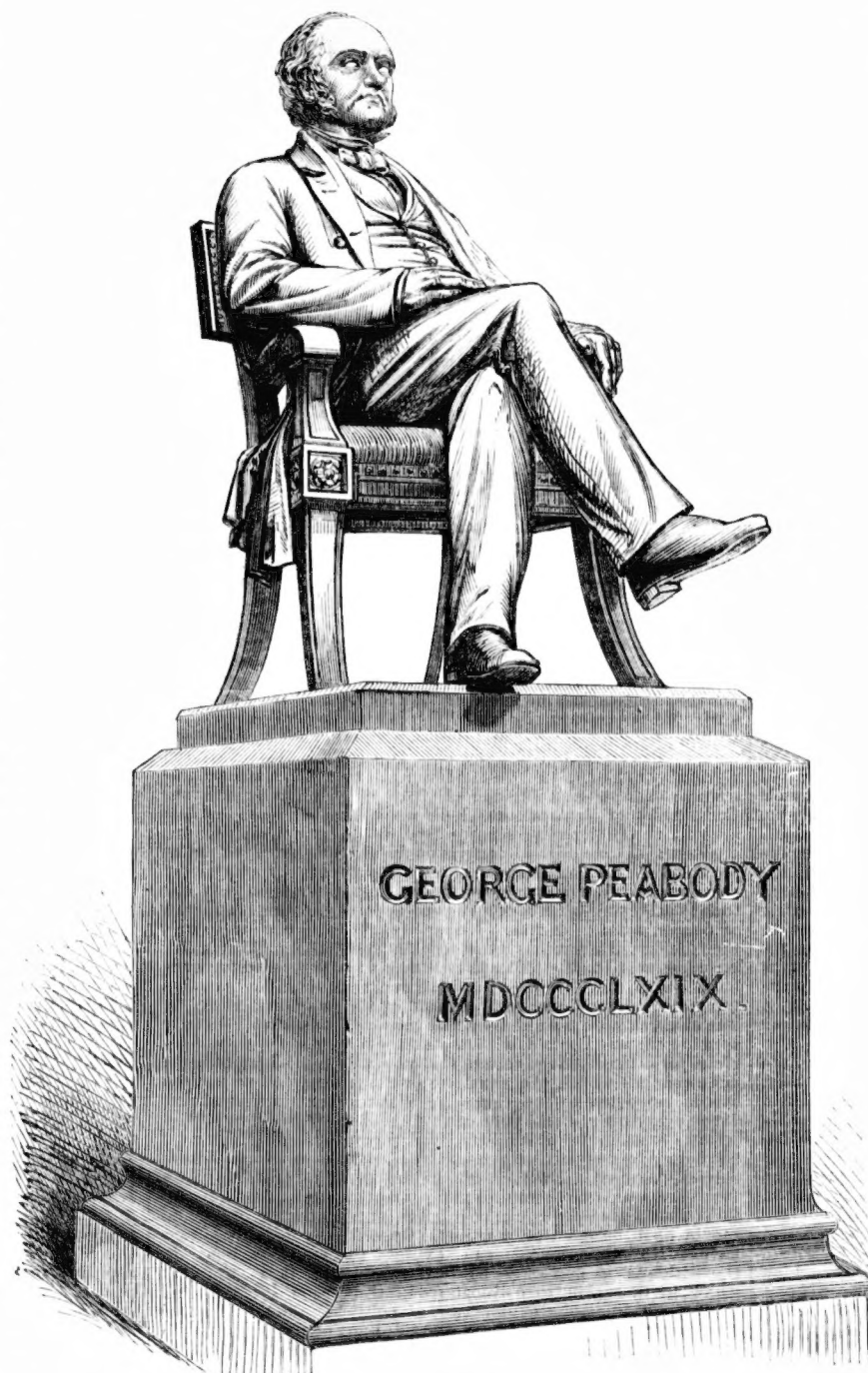
THE EMPRESS AND PRINCE IMPERIAL AT LYONS: VISIT TO THE PALACE OF COMMERCE.



Asile St. Eugénie, at Longchène, a few miles from Lyons. This establishment, as is known, was an old château which the Empress purchased with her own money, to form an hospital of convalescence for workmen. Her Majesty started in an open landau, having on her left the Prince and opposite M. Henri Chevreau and General Froissard. On arriving, the august travellers examined the establishment in all its details, receiving from the convalescent patients unanimous marks of the profoundest gratitude. A breakfast had been provided, which the Empress condescended to partake of. After leaving Longchène her Majesty and the Prince traversed the Boulevard de l'Empereur and returned to the Prefecture, whence they proceeded to the Palais du Commerce. The visit to this establishment was the more attractive from the circumstance that the Chamber had conceived the happy idea of exhibiting to the Prince the living history of all the transformations of silk. Ten thousand persons, at least, in full dress, filled the hall of the Bourse, almost as large as that of Paris, the galleries of the first story being assigned to the Chamber of Commerce, and the numerous apartments of the second being occupied by the museum of Lyonnese industry. The Empress and Prince were received by the presidents, judges, prud'hommes, &c., and, after hearing an address from the President of the Chamber, made the tour of the lower floor, amidst general acclamations, and then ascended to that above, where the whole history of silk manufacture was exposed to view—from the hatching of the worm to the final production of tissue worth 100*fr.* the yard. The Imperial party then proceeded to the Museum of Lyons' productions. It would be vain to attempt to enumerate the treasures accumulated there. Everything that can charm the eye in bronze, ivory, porcelain, engraving, jewellery, lace, enamels, &c., was there to be found. The Empress at last appeared to have some difficulty in tearing herself away from the sight. But time was inexorable, and more than 100,000 persons, without counting the army of the 4th Corps-d'Armée, were waiting for her at the Grand Camp. At four o'clock the Empress and the Prince arrived, the former in a carriage and the latter on horseback. Twelve battalions and a battery of artillery made the semblance of a retreat before an enemy. The movement of the bridge of boats on which the troops were placed produced great enthusiasm, as well as the final charge of cavalry, which, launched at full gallop, came at the word of command to a sudden halt almost at the feet of the Empress and Prince. An effective force of about 12,000 men took part in these interesting manoeuvres, directed by General Count de Palikao, commander of the 4th Corps-d'Armée. At the end a distribution of crosses was made, one of command to Colonel Dumoulin, of the 61st; six of officers, twelve of knights, and twenty military medals. In the evening, at the Hôtel de Ville, there was a grand dinner of sixty covers."

#### THE PEABODY STATUE.

On Friday, July 23, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the American Minister, the Bishop of London, Miss Burdett Coutts, Sir Curtis Lampson, the Governor of the Bank of England (Mr. Crawford, M.P.), the members for the City, Sir A. de Rothschild, the managing committee (of which Sir Benjamin Phillips is chairman)



THE PEABODY STATUE IN THE CITY.

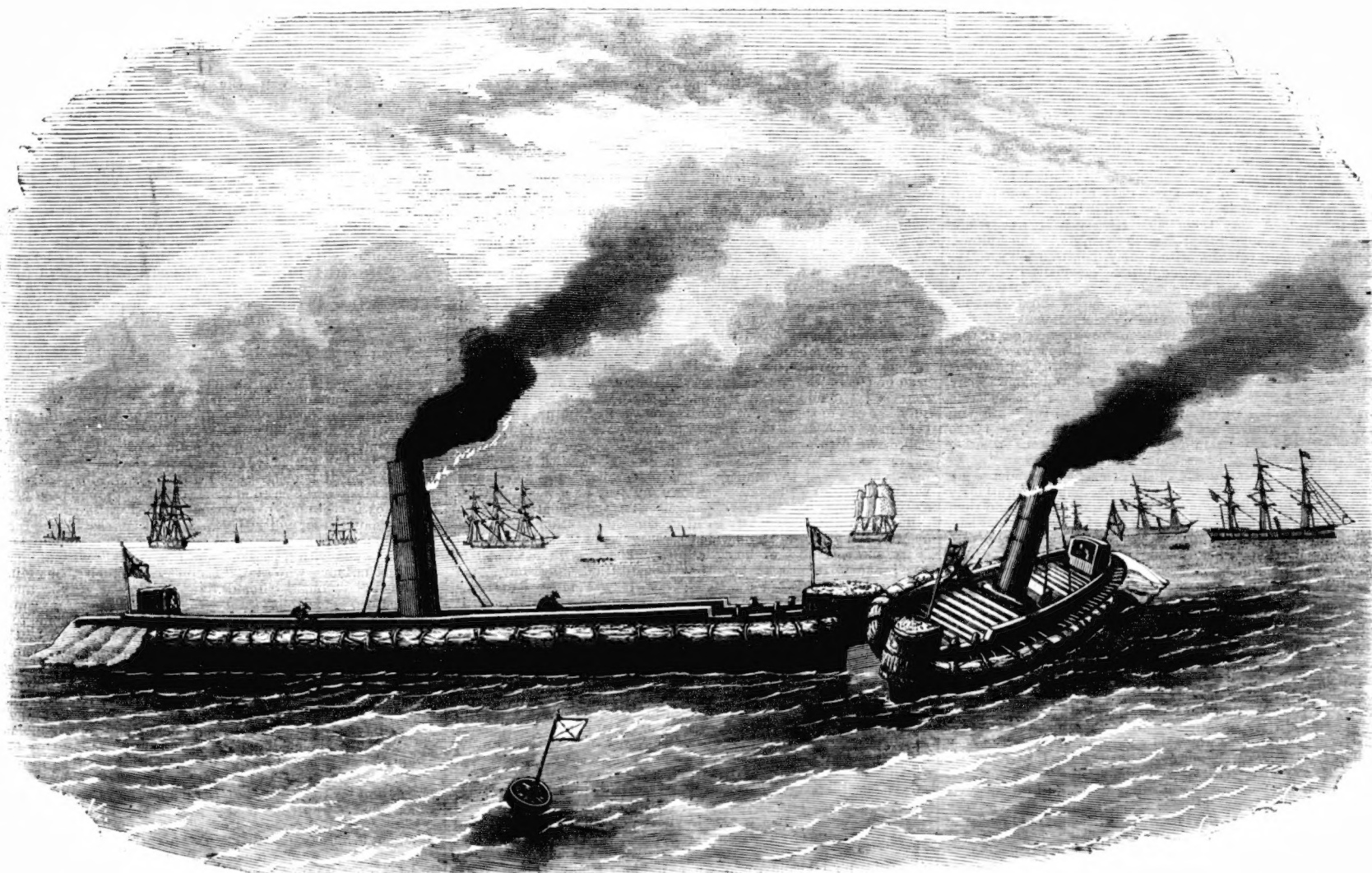
and many of the principal citizens, publicly unveiled the statue which has been erected by public subscription in the City to commemorate the unexampled munificence of this eminent philanthropist towards the poor of the metropolis. The memorial, which is in bronze, and is the production of Mr. Story, the eminent American sculptor, is situated on the east side of the Royal Exchange, at the junction of Royal Exchange-buildings with Threadneedle-street; and represents Mr. Peabody, in a sitting attitude, in the ordinary morning dress of a gentleman. The pedestal is to be of granite, but is not yet finished. Meanwhile, the memorial rests upon a foundation of brickwork, which is only temporary.

Our contemporary the *Builder* is dissatisfied with both the memorial and the site on which it stands. The *Builder* says:—"The committee went all the way to Rome to get a sculptor, Mr. W. W. Story, who is an American (and an able man, too), and could not find a founder to put the work into metal nearer than Munich—Frederick Miller. After all this long travel, and the expenditure of some £3000, what is the result? We answer, with regret, an entire mistake and disappointment—at least, for the present. The excellent philanthropist sits, hatless, in an ordinary library-chair, without a single touch of ideality to make it other than a seated man most awkwardly placed amongst some irregularly-shaped buildings apropos of nothing, and square with nothing. The first impression on seeing the figure is that it is something put up for sale; the second, especially if there be a number of persons gathered round about it, that it is an auctioneer, not for sale, but selling. We are not joking; neither do we desire uselessly to find fault. Our object is improvement, if possible. The figure cannot remain where it is. Before the permanent pedestal is ready to be erected a better site should be found for it, and a carefully-designed canopy should be put over the statue. The stalwart form of good George Peabody, in his coat and trousers as he lived, sitting without his hat amongst the insurance offices at the back of the Exchange, in a pelting shower or pea-soupy fog, is a sight that surely cannot long be endured even in London."

Our illustration is taken from an excellent photograph, by Messrs. D. B. James and Co., of Cannon-street. The photograph has been approved by the Court of Common Council, and a copy, at the request of that body, has been forwarded to Mr. Peabody.

#### RECENT EXERCISES OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

DURING a time of unbroken peace, which, we all agree, is not to be disturbed by any misunderstanding that cannot be set right through the intervention of friendly arbitrators, it is the practice of civilised nations to multiply their means of defence and accumulate as large a number of destructive engines of war as they can possibly afford to pay for. As Russia, therefore, is now to be reckoned among the enlightened States of Europe, it is not wonderful that she should be quite up to the mark in all the recent improvements and inventions relating to armaments and ironclad fleets; or that the latest intelligence of her material progress should relate to a great naval review, in which the manoeuvres of vessels of comparatively new construction were the prominent feature. It is characteristic of a military nation that, while



NEW MANOEUVRES OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET: EXERCISES OF THE BASTION GUN-BOAT.



the rest of the world is using beaked prows, they should build a sort of buttress in the head of a ship, which serves not only to run down an enemy, but to board him. A year ago, or more, Vice-Admiral Boutacow, commander of the Russian squadron in the Baltic, organised this method of attack; and some improvements have since been made, which are worth the attention of naval authorities. Six gun-boats on the new principle have just been constructed with an external belt, as well as with a bastion of fascines, mounted on a stand of wood and cordage—an extraordinary arrangement, the operation of which in action may be seen by our Engraving, which represents the joust between two of these vessels at the recent review.

All the captains in the service are expected to qualify for this strange kind of combat, which takes place in a space inclosed by the rest of the fleet, the Admiral's vessel being in the centre or some good point of observation. The two belligerents then commence operations, the aim of each being to butt the other at the most awkward possible angle. It is an exciting sport, this match between a couple of sea-rams, and one which must try the nerves; but then Russian sea-captains are not expected to have nerves more sensitive to anything than an Imperial command.

### THE REFORMS IN FRANCE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

THE debate on the *Senatus Consultum* in the Senate was opened by M. Boulay de la Meurthe, who groaned over the wounds made in the Constitution of 1852, and said he should vote against the measure. Several senators followed, giving more or less cogent reasons why they should vote for it. Some said it was a necessity forced by the pressure of public opinion, and others took the more courtier-like ground that it was an emanation from the spontaneous wisdom of the Emperor. But all their lucubrations were thrown into the shade by a highly important and most able speech of Prince Napoleon, of which the following is almost a textual report:—

Prince Napoleon said: Messieurs les Sénateurs,—I shall go at once to the heart of the matter in hand. The subject is a most serious one. We are charged to-day to effect a change in the Constitution. This is certainly a most important phase in our political history. It is not my intention, especially at this late hour, to speak of the events which brought about the present crisis, and which are known to everybody. *In limine*, let me associate myself with other speakers in a tribute of gratitude to the Emperor, who, at a moment of profound tranquillity, has begun such a considerable transformation as that which has been styled by the honourable President of this Assembly himself the transformation of the empire of authority into the empire of liberty. I beg you to see in the extensions of the *Senatus Consultum* which I would ask for no thought of opposition. I mean to speak very frankly; but, to prevent any possible misunderstanding, I desire publicly to declare here—what will readily be believed, but which, nevertheless, it is well to repeat—my entire and unreserved devotion not only to the Emperor, but to his son (loud cheers).

Baron de Heeckeren—I do not join in this applause; I never doubted it.

Prince Napoleon—And, while I yield to none in affectionate loyalty, I also desire to say, since we are here discussing seriously, that my interests as well as my affections are indissolubly bound up with the Empire (Renewed cheering). Allow me to add—though perhaps I have already spoken too much about myself—that my self-love cannot but be gratified now, because I advised the changes made to-day, as long ago I demanded freedom of the press and freedom of public meetings. The latter were conceded, at least in part, by the letter of Jan. 19; and the developments which practice may show to be necessary will come if not found dangerous. For the present, the Senate is called upon to vote a Parliamentary reform. This reform is no doubt of very high importance; and permit me to express the regret with which I observe, in the Senate and the Committee—so far, at least, as their feeling can be judged of from the report—a certain want of confidence in the measure. They accept and approve, it is true, but lukewarmly, with lip-service merely, and with restrictions, as if they thought they were only making an experiment.

M. de Maupas—Not all the members of the Committee, Monseigneur.

President Rouher—Not one of them.

Several Senators—Nor the Senate either.

Prince Napoleon—I am only saying what I collect from the report. Perhaps I read it wrongly; but you must allow me to express my own opinion that the general tendency of the report indicates a mistrust of the reforms, which I think a misfortune. That is, perhaps, the reason that the reforms do not produce so good an effect as they should do on the public mind. The country may very naturally say to itself, "If those who pass these measures seem so little pleased with them, it is hard to think they can be very good." For my own part, I accept this reform with the most entire confidence and without any reserve whatsoever. There are some who think what we are now doing is a *mariage de raison*. I think it a marriage of affection. The difference is a capital one. It is most dangerous to let the public suppose that the Empire is incompatible with liberty. They who inculcate this belief are the true "irreconcilables." I do not speak only of those who ignore all our history, the popular votes, everything that has occurred from 1852 to 1869. I pity them with all my heart; they are enemies. But those who, while professing devotion to the Empire, maintain that it cannot co-exist with liberty, frighten me greatly. I fear that they may exercise great influence, especially in governmental spheres, where they may do much harm. I go further. I am almost tempted to class with the irreconcilables those who consider the present *Senatus Consultum* as an "experiment"—I find that very word in the report. Do not be deceived, Messieurs; this experiment, I tell you, is one which must be allowed to succeed. Remember that, although liberty may be momentarily eclipsed, it is the light to which all civilised nations tend; and I hope I may class France among civilised nations. You cannot put out this light; and therefore the wisest, the most practical thing for you to do is to make up your minds to live in its beams. Those who oppose the present reforms in principle I consider as positive enemies of the Government; but those who talk about an "experiment" are almost as dangerous as the others. To condense my meaning in a single sentence, I want to see the empire of authority burn its old ships, so that they may never be used again; and then the Liberal empire will be founded. The art of governing consists, above all things, in knowing how to yield in time to deliberate public opinion. You will probably think I go too far; but I declare that reforms are now necessary in every branch of the administration. Government did much when it initiated a large measure of commercial reform. In that I approve it highly. But everything is progressing around us; and how can you expect politics to be stationary? You must therefore strive to put yourselves at the head of the movement, instead of impeding it. What would you think of a philosopher who, because he is old and worn out, should say, "I have explored the limits of science, and left nothing to future generations to discover?" I have no hesitation in saying that I find this doctrine of political progress in the Imperial traditions. The Constitution of 1815 is very different from that of the year VIII. It has been my pleasure, as well as my duty, to study the history of Napoleon I. I may safely affirm that after his return from the Isle of Elba he was a thorough convert to constitutional principles. I do not say how the conversion was brought about; I do not deny that, owing to his personal character and habits, and the very nature of his genius, he may have been prone to adopt old practices; but I maintain that his reason was convinced that constitutional government was necessary. Have not those great Parliamentary doctrinaires, Benjamin Constant and Sismondi, and, later, M. Thiers, admitted that the Constitution of 1815 was a great improvement? The examples of 1814 and 1830 have been referred to for the purpose of deducing this argument. You want to repeat

an experiment which has twice failed. As well urge that because a man had twice tried curative waters without any benefit he should never take them a third time. There are essential differences between the epochs. It is painful to me to speak of 1814; but I may observe in passing that the radical vice of the Constitution of that year was, that it was imposed by the foreigner. The white flag was an emblem of shame for France. She never would be reconciled to it; and she was quite right. As to the régime of 1830, it is, perhaps, open to some reproach as to the way in which the constitutional system was acted upon. It is not for me to go into that—to do so would be improper in my position. But if I turn over the debates of the time of the coalition (1839), I find the most intimate friends of the Government complaining that the Crown exercised too much personal power. The radical vice of 1830 was not a true representative Government, for it represented only the 200,000 electors who had political rights. Now we have ten millions of electors; there is the difference. Everything then was in the hands of the bourgeoisie—places, public functions, influence, tariffs, and even loans. One fine day the citizens said to themselves, we will enter the banqueting-hall of these contented bourgeois. They did so, and threw all they found there out of the window. It was a catastrophe sure to come one day. I am sometimes told that constitutional government is a suspicious thing because imported from England; and that, inasmuch as in England there is an aristocracy and no Pretender, English institutions are not fit for us. I attach slight importance, indeed, to this objection. I am nearly the youngest member of this Chamber, and yet I do not expect to see the day when there will be no rival dynasties and no hostile parties. The country cannot afford to wait for such a remote period for its liberties. The argument turns in a vicious circle. You will ruin pretenders by granting liberty, but give them a chance if you withhold it. Moreover, it is a mistake to say that liberty is an English production. The essential forms of liberty are almost everywhere the same, from America to Prussia and Austria. Liberty is cosmopolitan, it is human, it is like the beautiful in its unity (Sensation). There may be differences, arising from climate, race, origin, historical antecedents, and religion; but the modifications produced by these influences are inconsiderable. When you seriously intend to practise political liberty you will do pretty much what all other free peoples have done and are doing. The example I just now cited is palpable. Was Napoleon a friend of England? Assuredly not, but an irreconcilable enemy; and yet the Charter of 1815 so much resembles the Constitution of England that I do not altogether like it on that account, and prefer what is now offered us. I hear it said in some quarters: Yes, no doubt liberty is desirable; but we must not be precipitate. We cannot change everything at once. I am quite of this opinion. We must proceed gradually, but we must not lose time in achieving what is pressing and necessary. This is a matter of degree, not of principle. We are told in lugubrious accents that the Constitution has been modified very often. My answer is: First, that these modifications have always proceeded from the initiative of the Sovereign; and, second, that if it has so often wanted changing, it was on account of its many imperfections. The changes now proposed by the *Senatus Consultum* I entirely approve of; but I would wish to see them very much more complete, for otherwise it is certain that you will be obliged to make more changes within the next two or three years. I do not say this in reference to the Corps Législatif. For that you have done everything that you can do. But there are other reforms wanting to which I must call your attention. You must not flatter yourselves that you will ever be able to disarm hostile parties. But what I would wish, in the spirit of order and conservatism, would be to remove the grounds of their complaints, so that their censures, which now have an appearance of justice, should be made manifestly unjust. Opposition you must always have. No Government can expect to exist without it. Opposition is a necessary political stimulant; it is the salt which gives savour to political food. Opposition leads to full discussion and public explanation of political affairs. It is impossible now to govern but in the full light of day and in conformity with public opinion. A statesman—who is not the type that I admire, but who often said witty things—expressed a celebrated opinion, with which I agree: "You may do anything you like with bayonets except sit down upon them (laughter). So you may do an thing you like with despotism except make it last. This is a consideration which ought to weigh on your minds. I have a great respect for M. Boulay de la Meurthe. He will vote against the *Senatus Consultum* in accordance with his conscientious conviction; but I will ask him whether he would not be very much disappointed and alarmed if the majority of the Senate were to vote with him? The principle of the reform being admitted, the Government had two courses to pursue; either a plebiscite or a *Senatus Consultum*. I entirely approve the course which the Government has taken. People who look more to appearances than reality are of opinion that the Constitution ought not to have been changed without a plebiscite. I do not agree with them. A plebiscite which pretends to give the people legislative power is a device only democratic in appearance. It is an illusion. I do not say that on very rare occasions a plebiscite may not be resorted to. The Emperor, by the Constitution, has a right to appeal to the people directly. But he should use this right very sparingly. I even hope that he may never have occasion to use it. It is a safety anchor, the forlorn hope before a revolution. To have recourse now to a plebiscite to sanction the changes in the Constitution which may be successively necessary would be madness. A plebiscite is revolution if the people says "No," and a delusion if it says "Yes." There is no middle term. To put before a plebiscite a particular name in a grave crisis I will admit to be reasonable; or in very exceptional circumstances, where a question admits of the simple answer of yes or no. Such as, for example, a question of peace or war; or, after the greatest of all misfortunes, we should be forced by a defeat to alienate a province, an appeal to the people might relieve the head of the State from fearful responsibility. But such an appeal is never justifiable unless the people thoroughly understand the question put to them. For these reasons a plebiscite should be kept in reserve, as an expedient to be used very seldom; or, better still, never (Sensation). Observe that the Emperor could scarcely appeal to the people unless he were in conflict with the official representatives of the country. The Government has acted most wisely in effecting the present reform by way of a *Senatus Consultum*. Recurring to the objections that the Senate has been called upon very frequently to alter the Constitution of 1852, I answer, the principal merit which I recognise in that Constitution is its susceptibility of being altered. There is little of it left now; and I rejoice at it. That Constitution may have had certain advantages in its time; but it was most dangerous for the future, and the more you change it the better it will be. It must fairly be said for this Constitution, that it was made for the use of a dictatorial President of a republic, and it is not wonderful that it should not work under an hereditary empire. Just a little breach in this Constitution was made in 1860. The letter of Jan. 19, 1867, made another hole in it. And now, in 1869, we come to real Constitutional Government. And now you profess astonishment that the Constitution should want such frequent changing. Does not the reason occur to you? I don't wish to be severe. But we must tell the truth, even of the Constitution of 1852. And now, Messieurs, I come to the *Senatus Consultum*. I will give my opinion of it in two words. Everything in it is good; but there is very much most desirable which it does not contain. There are omissions in the report which distress me. Your honourable reporter, M. Devienne, in enumerating all the great things done by the Emperor, apostrophised the generation of 1852. He spoke of its great doings, its savings banks, telegraphs, &c. But he omitted to mention the four leading facts of the reign—the Crimean War, the Italian War, the commercial reforms, and the amnesties. It is impossible that the learned and accomplished reporter can have forgotten these things, and I have there-

fore asked myself what was his motive for not speaking of them. On consideration, the following reasons occur to me:—If he did not speak of Magenta and Solferino it was not that his French heart did not sympathise with the glory of our armies, but that he could not allude to those victories without noticing the political results of the war, results which I approve from my inmost soul—the emancipation of a great people and the unity of Italy. Well, as he did not talk about Magenta and Solferino, it followed that he could say nothing of Alma and Inkermann. Neither did he speak of the commercial reforms, because certain interests look upon them with horror. And yet, as it will be found whenever the question comes to be thoroughly studied, these reforms are the main cause of the present wealth of the country and the relatively cheap price of bread. And the reporter did not think the amnesty a fact of sufficient importance to be mentioned among his *prolegomena* of the new Imperial policy. For my part, I construe the amnesty as a pledge for the future, on the principle of *noblesse oblige*. I declare my opinion that a Government which inaugurates a new policy by such an amnesty cannot fail to go on in a Liberal course. I am sorry to offer this criticism on M. Devienne's report. But it seems to me that to pass *sub silentio* the four great facts I have mentioned is like omitting the Regent diamond in an inventory of the Crown jewels, or the "Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle" in the catalogue of the works of Bossuet, or the "Dictionnaire Philosophique" in the list of chefs-d'œuvre of Voltaire. It is clear to my mind that the silence to which I refer must have been intentional, and I only perform my duty in calling attention to it. I am reminded, while thinking of this, of an inscription which, in the course of my travels—for, whether happily or otherwise, I have travelled a good deal—I once saw on a monument in Venice: "May God save me from my friends; I can protect myself against my enemies." I now come to what I call the five omissions in the *Senatus Consultum*. I am not going to give you a lecture on Ministerial responsibility. The Emperor's responsibility is something vague and superior; high up in clouds and mists—I will not attempt to define it; abler men than I have renounced the task. As I have already said, his responsibility may show itself at a given moment by invoking a plebiscite. But, besides this, the Emperor's responsibility is generous. I quite understand the feeling which leads him to cling to this responsibility. It is something superb, but not very palpable and not very useful. It is courageous of him to repudiate the fiction that a Sovereign is not responsible; and the logical French people (too logical, perhaps) do not object. But his responsibility does not prevent the secondary responsibility of Ministers. Now, article 2 does not tell us to whom Ministers are responsible. They ought to be responsible to the Chambers.

President Rouher—They are.

Prince Napoleon—I beg pardon, M. le Président; there is not a word to that effect in art. 2; and I think an addition making the matter clear would be very useful. Let me now speak of the hiatus in the Senate. I wish to be as respectful as possible to my colleagues, but I must speak the truth. I should like to see the Senate a second chamber, with full powers. I do not think a single chamber a good thing. I dread a convention face to face with a Cæsar; but I desire to see the Senate stripped of its constituent power. It is a power which you are not likely to use; but, if you do, God help France! It is like a loaded gun placed in a corner, which should not be there for fear a bad use should be made of it. The constituent power ought to belong jointly to the Emperor, the Senate, and the Corps Législatif. I am not a lawyer, but I see clearly enough that there is no rational ground for the subtle distinctions between a *Senatus Consultum* and a law; it is all nonsense. What can be more ridiculous than the fact that the salary of a Councillor of State could not be raised without a *Senatus Consultum*, while matters of the highest moment may be enacted by that humbler thing, a law? A constitution should be a very simple thing. It is ridiculous to attempt to codify everything, and inclose a people in a circle of Popilius. What we are now doing is no doubt important, but the people only judges a constitution by its results. You may have a very good constitution with very bad government; and, reciprocally, a very good government with a very bad constitution. The mechanism of the Constitution is no doubt important, but it is not the principal thing. I entirely adopt the amendment of my friend M. Bonjean, who will support it more ably than I can do. I should like to see the article of the Constitution which authorises the Emperor to preside in the Senate repealed. I will not dwell on the subject. I only say that, although no doubt it is a great honour to take the chair in this assembly, the Emperor would not be in his proper place there, and the Senate could not debate with proper independence in his presence. It is, moreover, a monstrous thing, according to the present Constitution, that during a prorogation of the Corps Législatif, which may last for six months, the Senate, exclusively appointed by the Emperor, may act legislatively in the interim, and even vote the Budget. This power is frightful. I know well enough that with the present Sovereign there is no fear that the power will be used; but the possibility should not exist. It is, however, most unfortunate that an opinion prevails in certain quarters that by means of the Senate all the reforms now proposed to be given may be nullified. That, I am sure, Messieurs, is not your intention; but it is a pity that the public should have an excuse for thinking so. The third hiatus to which I come is the absence of a clause abolishing the Senate's exclusive power to discuss the Constitution. I entirely agree with one of my colleagues who has brought forward by way of amendment a proposal to abolish this most absurd law. The Constitution was never so much discussed, whether by the Corps Législatif or the press, as since the Senate pretended to reserve the monopoly of such high matters to themselves. The interpellations of the 116 deputies was a most flagrant violation of the Constitution, and yet the Government was constrained to act upon it. The press also has set the Senate's law at naught. It has discussed the Constitution according to its right and its duty, for indifference in matters political is death to the country. I also desire an increase in the number of deputies; and, above all, that the electoral circumscriptions may not be fixed by Imperial decree. The hybrid connection of the great towns with country districts is monstrous, and produces disastrous results. I come now to the fifth point, which is the most serious of all (Sensation). My opinion is that the Mayors should be elected by the municipal councils; but if it be thought I go too far—if the possible incompetence of several elected mayors should be thought too greatly to interfere with the unity of government, let there be cantonal commissaries appointed for political purposes; but at least let the Emperor's choice of mayors be confined to members of the municipal council. I lately talked with a peasant—for I like to talk with anybody who may instruct me—who said, "I don't care much about Ministerial responsibility, but I should like to see our mayor and garde champêtre responsible." I have now filled up my measure. By-and-by, when, as inevitably must be the case, you come to discuss the repeal of the Law of Public Safety, of art. 75 of the Constitution of the year VIII., of the administration of the city of Paris, of the relations between Church and State, and new laws on primary and gratuitous instruction, liberty of superior instruction, decentralisation, individual liberty, and real economy, then the great battle will come. We must seriously think of the affairs of the country; for the time for slothful somnolence has gone by. I indulge the hope that this assembly will make no serious opposition, but will be blessed with the sudden illumination of St. Paul on the road to Damascus. I believe my counsels to be sound, and for the interest of the empire, and therefore I mounted this tribune.

When Prince Napoleon sat down there were loud cries for an adjournment; but M. Forcade la Roquette, Minister of the Interior, insisted on speaking immediately. The substance of his speech was that he had never considered himself other than the responsible Minister, which he was now constitutionally to be, and that he would never be responsible for the precipitate and too radical



proposed by Prince Napoleon. Several amendments were proposed, but were rejected, and the *Senatus Consultum* was finally adopted by a vote of 181 to 3. M. Brenier asked if art. 10 applied to the treaties with England, for which a term is fixed, and if their prolongation would be submitted to the Legislative body. M. de Forcade replied that their continuation was a matter of course, if the treaties were not denounced by either party, consequently no new Act was requisite, and there was nothing to submit to the Chamber. He added that the French Government persists in the principles that made it conclude the commercial treaties with England and other Powers. After the decision, a decree was issued proroguing the Senate, which thereupon separated.

#### MANIFESTO OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

The following manifesto, in reference to education and the land question, has been published by the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland:—

The Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, assembled at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on Wednesday, Aug. 18—his Eminence Cardinal Cullen presiding—deem it their duty to place on record at this important crisis the following resolutions respecting the education and land questions:—

"1. They reiterate their condemnation of the mixed system of education, whether primary, intermediate, or university, as grossly and intrinsically dangerous to the faith and morals of Catholic youth; and they declare that to Catholics only, and under the supreme control of the Church in all things appertaining to faith and morals, can the teaching of Catholics be safely intrusted. Fully relying on the love which the Catholics of Ireland have ever cherished for their ancient faith, and on the obedience they have uniformly manifested towards their pastors, the Bishops call upon the clergy and the laity of their respective flocks to oppose by every constitutional means the extension or perpetuation of the mixed system, whether by the creation of new institutions, by the maintenance of old ones, or by changing Trinity College, Dublin, into a mixed college.

"2. At the same time they recognise the right, as well as the duty, of Catholic parents to procure, as far as possible, for their children the advantages of a good secular education. Justice demands that Catholic youth should enjoy endowments and all other privileges on terms of perfect equality with the youth of other persuasions; without which equality in the matter of education, religious equality cannot be said to have any real existence.

"3. The Bishops, without any wish to interfere with the rights of persons of a different denomination, demand for Catholics Catholic education, which alone is consonant to their religious principles.

"4. The assembled Prelates, learning with pleasure that it is the intention of her Majesty's present advisers to legislate for Ireland in accordance with the wishes of its people—and of this they have given good earnest—trust that the distinguished statesman now at the head of the Government will, with the aid of his able colleagues, give to Irish Catholics a complete system of secular education, based upon religion; for it alone can be in keeping with the feelings and requirements of the vast majority of the nation.

"5. As regards higher education, since the Protestants of this country have had a Protestant University for three hundred years, and have it still, the Catholic people of Ireland clearly have a right to a Catholic University.

"6. But, should her Majesty's Government be unwilling to increase the number of Universities in this country, the Bishops declare that religious equality cannot be realised unless the degrees, endowments, and other privileges enjoyed by their fellow-subjects of a different religion be placed within the reach of Catholics in the fullest sense of equality. The injustice of denying to them a participation in those advantages, except at the cost of principle and conscience, is aggravated by the consideration that, whilst they contribute their share to the public funds for the support of educational institutions from which conscience warns them away, they have, moreover, to tax themselves for the education of their children in their own colleges and University.

"7. Should it please her Majesty's Government, therefore, to remove the many grievances to which Catholics are subjected by existing University arrangements, and to establish one National University in this kingdom for examining candidates and conferring degrees, the Catholic people of Ireland are entitled in justice to demand that in such University, or annexed to it—

(a) They shall have a distinct college, conducted upon purely Catholic principles, and at the same time fully participating in the privileges enjoyed by other colleges of whatsoever denomination or character.

(b) That the University honours and emoluments be accessible to Catholics equally with their Protestant fellow-subjects.

(c) That the examinations and all other details of University arrangement be free from every influence hostile to the religious settlements of Catholics, and that with this view the Catholic element be adequately represented upon the Senate, or other supreme University body, by persons enjoying the confidence of the Catholic Bishops, priests, and people of Ireland.

"8. The Bishops also declare that the Catholics of Ireland are justly entitled to their due proportion of the public funds hitherto set apart for education in the Royal and other endowed schools.

"9. The Bishops furthermore declare that a settlement of the University question, to be complete, and, at the same time, in accordance with the wishes of the Catholic people of Ireland, must include the rearrangement of the Queen's Colleges on the denominational principle.

"10. Finally, the Bishops of Ireland, deeply sympathising with the sufferings of their faithful flocks, believe that the settlement of the land question is essential to the peace and welfare of the United Kingdom. They recognise the rights and the duties of landlords. They claim, in the same spirit, the rights as they recognise the duties of tenants. They believe that the comparative destitution, the chronic discontent, and the depressing discouragement of the people of Ireland are, at this period of her history, to be attributed more to the want of a settlement of this question on fair and equitable principles than to any other cause. Therefore, in the interest of all classes, they earnestly hope that the responsible advisers of the Crown will take this most important subject into immediate consideration, and propose to Parliament such measures as may restore confidence, stimulate industry, increase national wealth, and lead to general union, contentment, and happiness."

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of all the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, held at Maynooth, on Aug. 19 of the present year 1869.

† PAUL CARD. CULLEN, Chairman.

EXETER HALL.—The whole of the interior of Exeter Hall has been redecorated, by Messrs. Harland and Fisher, of Southampton-street, Strand, under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Alfred W. Maberly, architect, of London and Gloucester, the surveyor to the hall; and to those who remember the former dingy and dilapidated condition of not only the concert-rooms, but of all the approaches and corridors, the alteration will appear a striking, and it is to be hoped a welcome, one. The main entrance from the Strand, in lieu of being, as heretofore, one uniform shade of drab, is now painted in tints of green and chocolate colour, as far as the walls, pillars, and woodwork are concerned; and the ceilings, cornices, and enrichments are coloured in tints of white and cream-colour. The main or concert hall, which is, of course, the most important part of the work, has been very richly treated in colour; more so, in fact, than any other public building of the kind in London. The large coffered ceiling is divided up by bands of yellow, and by wreaths of red and green upon white, into geometrical forms, upon a greenish blue ground; the walls are a warm fawn colour, with pillars of light green; and all the enrichments—which are excellent examples of Greek ornament—have been painted in bright colours, the whole being supported by a dado panelled in vermilion and black. The large organ is painted richly, and gilded, to correspond with the rest of the work; and the whole of the ornamental work is Pompeian in character, this style being chosen as admitting of more freedom of treatment—which the uses of the building seem to require—both as regards colour and form, than the more severely Greek. The directors of the hall deserve great credit for the thorough manner in which they have renovated and re-decorated their property.

## Literature.

*The Gaelic Topography of Scotland, and What it Proves, Explained.* With much Historical, Antiquarian, and Descriptive Information. Illustrated with Map. By JAMES A. ROBERTSON, F.S.A. Scot., late Colonel Unattached, Author of "Concise Historical Proofs on the Highlands," &c. Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.

Is the Welsh Eisteddfod dead, or doth it only sleep?—we mean, of course, the so-called "national" assembly, not such merely local affairs as that held at Chester last week. We fancy we remember seeing a statement in the "usual vehicles of information" that there was to be no gathering of bards this year; but if the institution itself be dormant, the spirit of its members must surely be alive; and if so, we may shortly expect to hear of the outbreak of a terrible ethnological, philological, and antiquarian war between the Welsh and the mountaineers of Scotland. Colonel Robertson, in the work before us, has boldly thrown down the gauntlet of defiance—he has uncompromisingly proclaimed the superiority of the Scottish Gael to the Welsh Kymri; and we fully expect that the gage of battle will be taken up by some champion or champions of Wales, and that a direful conflict—of words—will ensue. Colonel Robertson tells us that the Gael and the Kymri were "ever enemies." This may be so, though we cannot just now call to remembrance any work in which their combats have been sung or recorded; and, indeed, it is not very apparent how two races—or separate branches of the same race—could have often met in the shock of battle which are located so far apart, and between whom somewhat important geographical obstacles intervene. But we suppose their warfare took place in pre-historic times, before the advent of Roman, Saxon, Dane, and Norman. Whatever may have been their relations in times gone by, however, we are sure that a deadly feud is imminent between them now, and we shall be glad to stand by and see the battle fought bravely out. The author of "The Gaelic Topography of Scotland" describes himself as "late colonel unattached," and assuredly he will not long remain a colonel unattached if any spirit of nationality be extant among Welshmen. Badinage apart, however, we are bound to say that, if Colonel Robertson makes a bold onslaught, he supports it with great and varied lore, etymological, historical, and antiquarian. Whatever else his book may or may not prove, it certainly does prove that its author has thoroughly studied his subject from at least his own point of view; that he is entirely convinced of the truth of his conclusions, albeit those conclusions are, we think, rather narrow, contracted, even (Colonel Robertson must excuse us for speaking our mind) small and paltry; and that he supports his opinions with a very solid—we had almost written frightful—array of learning, as well as a considerable measure of controversial power.

The positions Colonel Robertson aims at establishing are these—1, That the Scottish Gael, Caledonians, or Picts (for he assumes all these designations for the people he champions) were the original inhabitants of all Scotland, of England, of a good portion of Wales (we suppose, though that is not exactly affirmed), and that they must even have crossed the Channel into France, giving its name to Havre, in Normandy; 2, That the said Gael were a numerous, powerful, brave, and civilised people (for the times in which they flourished, that is); 3, That, as the original inhabitants aforesaid, they gave names to the mountains, valleys, streams, and plains of the land they inhabited; 4, That proofs of these facts are to be found in the universal prevalence of purely Gaelic words in the topographical nomenclature of the country; 5, That the present inhabitants of the Scottish Highlands are the descendants of those original Caledonians; and 6, That the Welsh or Kymri never had any footing to speak of in the northern portion of the island, and never gave names to any places there, as has been erroneously asserted by Chalmers and certain other writers.

We have not the slightest intention of engaging in the controversy these postulates are likely to provoke; but we cannot help remarking that our author either proves too much for the fame and power of his countrymen, or he does not prove the distinct and separate nationality of his countrymen at all. If Colonel Robertson's contention be correct, that the ancestors of the Scottish Highlanders—the "Gael," as he likes best to call them—were the original inhabitants of nearly the whole, if not the whole, of this island, it follows that they were unable to hold their own against intruding races, and have been driven back by one tribe after another till nothing is now left to them save the narrow territory included in the rugged and barren, if picturesque, hills and valleys of the Scottish Highlands; that they have been a beaten and disinherited people since before a time to which neither history nor tradition extends—facts that are not very flattering to either their prowess or their numbers. If, on the other hand, they did not inhabit all Scotland, much of England, and Wales, then the doctrine of their distinct and separate nationality, as rested on the etymology of topographical names, falls to the ground. Places abound in Scotland, in some parts of England, and in Wales, the names of which are compounded of words belonging to the same language. That language, Colonel Robertson says, was Gaelic—the language now spoken in the Scottish Highlands. Hence the universality of dominion he claims for the ancient Caledonians, which, however, seems incredible with their total disappearance from the southern portion of the island. If they were so numerous and powerful, how did they come to retire before weaker and less warlike tribes? And if they did not boast so extended a dominion, is it not reasonable to conclude that the Gael were not an independent, separate, and distinct people, but merely a branch of a great family, other divisions of which, speaking a similar language, and possessed of similar customs, spread over Wales and elsewhere, and gave names to the districts in which they dwelt? Might not Colonel Robertson, in short, without damaging the prestige of his favourite Caledonians, adopt the common notion that the Welsh, the Highlanders, the Irish, and other peoples, are different divisions of the same race, usually called Celts, and their several languages merely variations of the same tongue? There are strong etymological presumptions in favour of this idea. For instance, the great test word of the question—*aber*, meaning a junction or confluence of water. That word forms an element in the names of a vast number of places all over Scotland and Wales; in both countries it means the same thing; it is still used in both the Welsh and the Gaelic languages; and it seems therefore to be the common property of both Kymri and Gael. It is true that some writers deny that it is Gaelic, and say it is pure Welsh; but Colonel Robertson, we think, satisfactorily disproves this, while at the same time he fails to prove that it is purely Gaelic and not Welsh. There is another Gaelic word—*inver*—which also means a confluence, which is equally common in Scotland as *aber*, which is even to be found in Ireland, and, for aught we know, in Wales. Now, may not *aber* and *inver* be simply modifications of the same word, each having had at one time, it may be, a distinctive significance that is now lost? And, if so, may we not conclude that the *aber* and *inver* using people sprang from the same stock and possessed in its root a common language? Indeed, it seems to us that our author allows the feasibility of this notion when he admits (page 120) that "many words which enter into topography are common to both the Gaelic and Kymric languages;" though he is rather inconsistent with this passage when he says (pp. 155, 156), "Those etymologists who give Welsh derivations to words of purely Gaelic origin do it only for the purpose of endeavouring to show that the Caledonian and Pictish Gael spoke a language mixed with Welsh, which the writer is now demonstrating in this work to be as unfounded as the fable that the Highlanders of Scotland got their language from the insignificant colony of Irish of Argyllshire"—an "insignificant colony," however, which contrived to give their name of "Scots" to all Scotland. But it is for the author of "The Gaelic Topography of Scotland" to reconcile this inconsistency, and to show how a language "many words of which that enter into topography are

common to both the Gaelic and Kymric" could yet be totally unmixed with Welsh. For our part, we repeat that we do not mean to enter into the controversy of Gael versus Kymri (we doubt if the matter be worth controversy at all); but really, if Colonel Robertson and his opponents would agree to adopt the theory of a common origin for the two peoples, and to mingle the fame of the Evans, and Donalds, and Rodericks that have illustrated the history of the Highlanders with that of the Davids, Llewellyns, and Glendowers who have been conspicuous in the annals of Wales, a satisfactory settlement of their differences might be accomplished and a common field be secured on which to combat the intruding "Sassenach," if such a combat were deemed desirable. They might even take in the Irish without spoiling good company: an idea, by-the-by, that is rendered more reasonable if we may be permitted to suggest that the name of Ireland itself is derived from the Gaelic—or Celtic, shall we say? The Gaelic word "Iar" means "west" (Col. Robertson is our authority); Ireland lies to the west of both Scotland and England; hence Iar-land—that is, the land to the west. We make this suggestion of a common origin in all good faith (though not for a moment claiming exclusive property in the notion), for we believe it to be the real solution of the question, and that Welsh, Gael, and Irish all spring from one and the same stock.

*The Occupations of a Retired Life.* By EDWARD GARRETT, Author of "The Crust and the Cake." London: Strahan and Co.

This is a second edition of a story which in many respects deserves the attention it has received. The writing is calm, almost to a fault, and there is a preaching air throughout, together with a long sermon, which may be found trying to the ordinary reader's patience; and there is too much about being "worn-out doing parish-work;" establishing refuges and schools, and improving cottagers. But there objection ends. There is a story, the interest of which is not destroyed by the over-laid burdens above mentioned, and some of the characters cannot fail to take the fancy. The hero is a kind of self-denying angel under a very dark cloud, and he richly deserves some better end. As it is, he appears to have no end whatever. But the best of all is Sister Ruth, an elderly lady, who has had her early blight, and makes the best of everything by force of sheer common-sense. Sometimes this is humorous. For instance:—"That is how you always pull me up when I grow poetical," said I, smiling. "Talking rubbish is not poetical," she answered. "Sham sentiment is too often mistaken for poetry, and when people find Common-Life tears off such rags as she goes along, they foolishly fancy they are too fine for everyday wear, and so put aside the tinsel for better occasions. Now, real poetry is just naked truth." "You are far too clever to argue with, Ruth," said I. "Ah! you see, I kept a circulating library, and the best books were always at home," she remarked, drily. This is an excellent book for old and young, and it were greatly to be regretted if Ruth's last sarcasm should prove a bad augury for it. It deserves to be out at the circulating libraries far more than many popular stories of the day, with very big names attached.

*The Fern Garden; or, Fern Culture Made Easy.* By SHIRLEY HIBBERD. London: Groombridge and Sons.

The author of this treatise is painfully impressed with the idea that a great many of the cheap books treating on the subject of ferns have been produced not so much because their authors possessed the necessary knowledge to write as that they wanted a manual themselves; and, in regard to the really good books in circulation, it appears that they are all so deep in what the author calls "the fearful question of nomenclature" as to be beyond the understanding of ordinary readers. A single glance at such names as *Anemia Schimperiana*, *Aspidium Karwinskianum*, *Asplenium Gaudichaudianum*, and so forth, is enough to indicate what Mr. Hibberd means by "the fearful nomenclature" of scientific books on ferns. To avoid as much as possible a vain show of learning, and to convey in plain, forcible language the results of thirty or forty years' practical experience regarding the nature and cultivation of ferns, is the task Mr. Hibberd has undertaken, and it is only justice to say he has done his work well. Moreover, he has given us eight coloured plates and forty wood engravings, in order to assist the fern-grower in distinguishing the species best suited to his taste and the circumstances of climate and situation. Once in possession of the information and advice contained in Mr. Hibberd's volume, with ordinary care and intelligence, anybody may establish a fern-garden, and learn how to "make, keep, and enjoy it."

*Sword and Pen; or, English Worthies in the Reign of Elizabeth.* By WALTER CLINTON. Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.

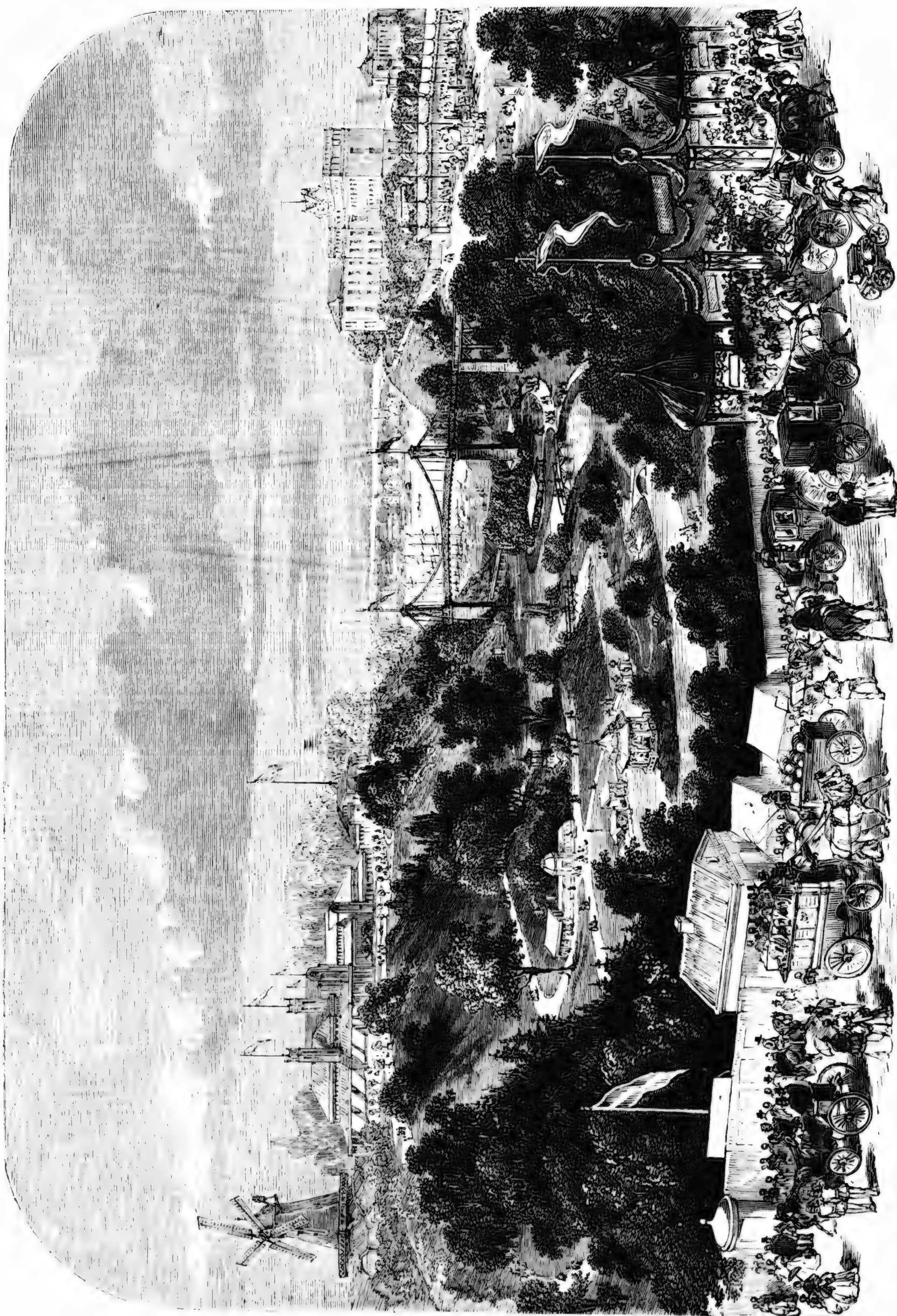
To judge from the showy binding, and also the showy conventional illustrations, "Sword and Pen" may be considered as a book for boys or young people. As such it will prove acceptable; but it is to be regretted that Mr. Clinton suffers himself to indulge in occasional amusing imitations of Carlyle and other writers who have but little fascination for young people and in occasional hits at the Ritualists, which are about as much in place and in good taste as pebbles in a plum pudding. His selection of sword and pen heroes makes a fascinating bit. First of all there is a very long memoir of Raleigh, in which the pros and cons seem to be balanced fairly, and from all authorities up to the very latest. The sea-tribe of Hawkins, Humphrey Gilbert, Cavendish, and Drake follow with unwearied interest, despite the necessary sameness of eternal triumph and disaster. Mr. Clinton is quite right in defending his heroes to this extent—their faults were the faults of their age, and nobody looked upon them as faults. The buccanniers were gentlemen, and decided favourites with the Sovereign. Hawkins's reputation was not in the least soiled because he stole a few hundred black men here and there and sold them across the Atlantic. Much of Sir Walter Raleigh "won't bear looking at," and Drake set all international obligations at defiance. They were but doing in Rome as the Romans did, and the Spaniards tried on the like game with us to any extent. Mr. Clinton has for titlepage motto, "There were giants in the earth in those days," which seems to imply that we have scarcely the same sort of flesh and blood in these. True, we do not do deeds similar to those of our ancestors, because we know better; but for hard blows the Englishmen of the nineteenth century are just as good as those of the sixteenth. The pen department of this volume condescends to notice only Sir Philip Sidney and Shakespeare. Sidney's life was one of the most graceful on record, and it is well told here. Shakespeare is, of course, a handful of facts, a few surmises, and very much eulogy rather than criticism.

*Sabbath Melodies for the Family Circle.* The Music by Dr. H. T. Leslie. London: F. Pittman.

Dr. H. T. Leslie is the organist of Victoria Church, Leicester, and the hymns are from the pens of Dr. Bonar, the Rev. Frederick Whitfield, and other pious composers. This is a guarantee that the whole of the Sabbath melodies in this collection are perfectly orthodox and fit for any respectable Christian community wherewith to while away the drowsy Sunday hours after church service is over. For the most part, there is an acknowledgment in the poetry that this world is a "shadowy shore;" and it may truly be said that the music in a great measure answers to this sentiment. There are, however, here and there gentle bursts of lively measure when little glimpses of the beauty of this reprobate world penetrate for a moment the universal gloom. The harmonies are skillfully set, and so simple that all the family circle may join in without excluding even the smallest of the children.

Mr. J. Markwell, a little book by whom was noticed recently in our columns, having reason to believe that several letters addressed to him have miscarried, wishes to have it notified that his present residence is at 3, Friendly-place, Friendly-street, Newtown, Deptford, Kent.





VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT HAMBURG.





VISIT OF THE EMPRESS AND PRINCE IMPERIAL TO THE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, LYONS.—SEE PAGE 168.

**HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT HAMBURG.**

THE reputation of the Dutch gardeners and their German brethren as scientific horticulturists dates from a period even beyond the mania for black tulips, and for a long time their trim hedges and quaintly-clipped trees ruled the world of taste in Europe. We have changed all that; but the Germans still hold

their own in the régime. This year the exhibition is on a grander scale than usual; and, though it only lasts during the present week, the arrangements of the exhibition have been on a most complete scale, the prizes having been offered by our own Queen, the King of Prussia, and the wealthy amateurs of horticultural art. The following prizes have been announced by M. Merck, Syndic of Hamburg, and president of the institution:—For twelve bunches

of Hamburg grapes grown in the district, each bunch to weigh 5 lb., first prize, a gold medal; second prize, a silver medal. For an assortment of fresh exotic fruits not previously introduced into Europe, gold and silver medals. Also, gold and silver medals for six new vegetables not hitherto cultivated at Hamburg. A prize of 50 thalers has also been offered for the finest group of flowers.



THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND AND PRINCE HENRY AT THE INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, AMSTERDAM.



## THE DUTCH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE Dutch and Germans have this year been having their turn of international exhibitions, one (for horticultural products) having been held in some very handsome gardens at Hamburg, and another, of a more extensive character, at Amsterdam. Our Engraving represents a visit paid to the last-named exhibition by the Queen of Holland and Prince Henry of the Netherlands, on whom subsequently devolved the task of distributing the awards. The interior of the exhibition is thus described by a correspondent:—

The aspect of the exhibition, when seen from the gallery, is pretty, and decidedly utilitarian—I had almost said unitarian—in so far as it expresses one ruling idea; but I am afraid such is not the case. It seems extremely difficult—nay, almost impossible—to keep an exhibition within its original limits. It appears entirely beyond the philosophical powers of the authorities to draw a distinct line between what should be admitted and what refused, especially when the exhibition, as in this case, is so exclusive. There can be no doubt that the Amsterdam authorities have acted with more decision than those of Havre last year. It is well known that the maritime portion of that exhibition was a farce compared with the other parts, and that the greatest number of medals were given, not to chains and anchors, but to patent boots. There are people who consider these articles maritime, but I think they must have been the exception. Now, there is but little in this exhibition that does not present some feature of interest to the working men. Magnificent silk shawls, it is true, are not, as a rule, within his reach; but while exhibiting the cheap silks and raw material, the manufacturers have a perfect right to show the world to what perfection the art has been brought. It is the tendency of the exhibitor, however, to discard the simpler productions and crowd all his available space with expensive and brilliant, but comparatively useless, articles. But there is a greater fault than this, in the British section at least, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, in the other sections as well. If I were a workman I imagine I should feel most interest, not in the actual commodity produced, but in the mode of production and in the raw material. There are thousands, not only of workmen, but of well-educated business men, who, although they have seen plenty of silk dresses, could not tell you what was the appearance of raw silk, or describe you the manner and process by which it reaches its ultimate state. What, to take an instance, is more used in a working man's house than candles and oil? All the principal English houses have a good show over here of blue candles, yellow candles, self-feeding candles, all kinds of oil, soap, &c.; but only one firm, Messrs. Simpsons, Payne, and Co., of Millwall, have had the common-sense to show the sulphate of ammonia and the different preparation of glycerine which they use in their works. Their case, of necessity, is not so showy as its neighbours, but nevertheless it attracts more attention than any of its kind. I am afraid, however, that feelings of humanity and a wish to instruct as well as to please enter but little into the intentions of exhibitors. They can scarcely be blamed for looking upon an exhibition as nothing more nor less than an advertisement and introduction, as a means to extend their business, and an opportunity for having their specialty brought out strongly by comparison. It would not be an uninteresting question, however, for a future exhibition, as to how far the committee charged with the arrangements could introduce what may be called the instructive element. In the present exhibition the visitor is left to the mercies of his own feet, and they are extremely tender, for the miserable paving of the Amsterdam streets has landed a good many of us in the few days of our sojourn. If he is desirous of comparing each class of the various manufacturing countries together, he must simply walk through the whole building; and even then it is at times difficult to discover what is wanted. For the building does not admit of any joining of classes, as was so admirably done in Paris. It does not even admit of each class in one country being entirely complete, part of it being in one place and part in another. The reason for this, however, is obvious. Space had to be economised. Little corners cannot possibly contain big things; and it is admitted on all hands that, for its size, the exhibition is marvellously complete.

The exhibition is divided into seven classes, the first of which includes dwellings in general, model buildings, and everything belonging to the internal arrangements of a house. In pottery we have Messrs. Galichan, of Leigh; Doulton and Co., and Cargey. Messrs. Cliff and Son, of London and Leeds, show some immense drainpipes of 3 ft. diameter, the use of which somewhat astonishes the Dutch mind; for the draining here, when it is done, and that is not always, is generally into the canal—with what result may be easily imagined. Szerelmey, of London, is announced in the catalogue as exhibiting his patent composition to protect stone and iron against atmospheric influence, which will be very interesting in a country so much given to rust. Messrs. Engert and Rolfe show a very ingenious contrivance whereby hollow bricks are used in building for protection against damp. The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes have a whole batch of plans and drawings of working-men's cottages. They are, however, comparatively useless. Near the principal entrance in the Dutch and Belgian departments there are some much more useful models, with all modern appliances and inventions, with an intelligible explanation of the cost, which fully repay the time bestowed upon them. Plans and drawings, especially when hung rather high and on a staircase, are apt to be overlooked; and, when examined, are but little understood. The Marylebone Association give some pamphlets; but, as they are in English only, they might as well have been left at home.

The second class includes furniture of every kind, and articles for house warming, lighting, and cooking. And here we have a splendid show of our candle manufacturers. Price's Patent Candle Company have a very tasteful case, in the midst of which is suspended a string of their medals, looking like so many trophies of war in the hut of an Indian. But the victors are evidently not used to deception. At the back they have unfortunately placed a mirror, and the attentive observer soon discovers that the splendid medals are nothing but pasteboard and composition. Let us hope their beautiful glycerine is more genuine. Messrs. Taylor and Co. show some candles with extremely pretty and delicate flowers and monuments painted on them, the exquisite effects of which on the pure wax seems to delight every one. Field and Young are also well represented. Mr. Condy has a very useful show of disinfecting fluid and preparation for the purifying of water. I imagine that this will be of the greatest use to all kinds of people here, as the water is often very impure, and looks at times perfectly yellow. It is so much the more to be pitied that he has given no experiments whatever, and exhibits nothing but the bottles. The Silicated Carbon Filter Company and Mr. Spencer exhibit some good filters, the latter showing the manner in which the water filters through the different layers of which the machine is composed. Messrs. Mander Brothers have some good specimens of their varnish, by which common deal takes all the appearance of nobler woods. I do not know whether the starch people are aware that this is a very Calvinistic country, and that stiff neckcloths are cultivated by almost everyone. They are extremely well represented; there being no less than six different houses, of which Messrs. Parsons and Fletcher and Reckitt and Sons are decidedly superior. It must also remain an open question whether perfumery is of much use to the working man. Mr. Rimmell shows a case which is somewhat disappointing after the tasteful displays to which we have been accustomed.

There is only one representative of the cutlery trade—Messrs. J. and R. Dodge, of the Continental Works, Sheffield—and it must be acknowledged that it would be difficult to find a better show. The splendid finish of every article in their beautiful case, the extensive range, the practical arrangement, leave nothing to be desired; nor is there anything in the whole building to be compared with it. Messrs. Peyton and Peyton have a good show of bedsteads, but they are mostly expensive, and of but little interest

to the poor man. It is a pleasure to turn to some of the productions of Dutch workmen, one of whom exhibits a most ingenious press, or cupboard, intended for the use of emigrants and bachelors. It has every requisite of a sleeping apartment, from a bed to linen drawers, the price being little more than one of Heal and Son's spring beds. I am surprised to find that there is no representative of cheap furniture. There is nothing that has a more direct influence upon a man's mind than the taste and elegance by which he is surrounded, and it will be found that one of the signs of prosperity and civilisation in the village is to do away with the barbarous furniture that sufficed for the "rude forefathers of the hamlet." I hope this serious omission may yet be remedied, the more because there is a very good collection of cheap and elegant deal furniture on each side of the English section in the gallery. There is a capital display of household appliances by George Kent, of London, some of his inventions being calculated to save the prudent vrow a good deal of time. Unless I am very much mistaken in her character, however, I think she prefers the old-fashioned way of peeling potatoes while having an hour's chat with her neighbour.

In carpets, Morton and Sons, of Kidderminster, exhibit some very fine specimens, their colouring and patterns being exceedingly handsome; but Henderson and Co., of Durham, have undoubtedly studied the object of the exhibition more than their rivals. There is a fine case of electro-plated goods from Shaw and Fisher, of Sheffield, but the articles they exhibit are evidently beyond the object of the exhibition. I am also at a loss to understand of what use sea-salt is in a country which is hourly in danger of getting too much of the "foaming billows."

Class 3 includes articles of clothing and ornaments for wear. Bliss and Son, of Chipping Norton, and Hitchcock and Co., of London, are well represented. Messrs. Anderson, Abbott, and Anderson have a very fine collection of seamen's clothing, compared with which the rude oilskins and indiarubber of the Dutch and Prussians stand no chance. It will scarcely be credited that there are only two exhibitors of sewing-machines—the North American Company and Weed's. The latter has sent quite a novelty, which attracts a great deal of attention from visitors. One of Weed's machines, not larger in size than any of the others, performed the *tour de force* of sewing together a piece of cotton, a piece of wood, a piece of lead, and a strip of stout cloth. Of course, the lead and wood were each no thicker than the back of an ordinary table-knife, but they were all joined together in the course of a few minutes with no apparent difficulty. There are some very good shows of thread and cotton goods; but I must here return to the old complaint of uninterestingness. Ermen and Engels, of Manchester, send a good case of their different cottons; but it would have been much more interesting, and no more expensive, to exhibit the raw material and the manner in which it is prepared. It is impossible to notice everything; but there are two important entries in the catalogue, neither of which has as yet arrived; they are the Mansfield and the Paisley Co-operative Societies', whose productions should have some additional interest for working men.

In food and agricultural products, which constitute class 4, we are very inadequately represented. Peak and Frean, and Huntley and Palmer, it is true, send a good case each; but when one has made the foreign tour, and seen the marvellous variety of the Vienna bakers, whose show is as yet the most forward, one pities the British workman who can get nothing but biscuits, although they bear every conceivable and inconceivable name. And then what a gigantic joke our brewers have been guilty of. Every nation has two or three kinds of beer that may be tasted as well as seen. England, however, is represented by three barrels, containing, I dare say, so many gallons of pure water, and marked "Aitcheson and Co., Edinburgh." Verily, the teetotallers have fit cause to rejoice. There is only one interesting show in this class, belonging to Smith and Co., of London and Edinburgh. They exhibit a piece of kaffeine, of the size of a breakfast plate, produced from 120 lb. of coffee. In class 5, which contains machinery, there are only two good shows. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., of London, have a splendid platina apparatus for distilling sulphuric acid. It is made with joints, and costs about £3000. The garden implements for small capitalists are well represented by Woods and Co., of Stowmarket. Class 6 is given to the means for training body and mind; and here, too, we are badly represented. I suspect we shall have to go to the German section to find the newest inventions in this interesting field. In class 7, containing everything done for the working men in the way of clubs and societies, the Postmaster-General gives a work on savings banks in English. On the whole, it is somewhat disappointing to find that so very few practical hints are as yet forthcoming concerning the life, the daily wants, and the education of the working man. This exhibition will undoubtedly produce some of the required results; but, if it does nothing else, it will repay the trouble if it concentrates the attention of philanthropists upon questions of paramount importance.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

In this, the dullest month of all the year in regard to musical matters, it is really difficult to know what to speak of under the head of "Opera and Concerts." There is no Opera House open just now in London, and there has been scarcely a concert worth speaking of since the end of July. The Christy Minstrels still "make music," which is music of a certain kind. The Alhambra, too, has an excellent orchestra; and some really efficient performances of English opera are taking place three times a week at the Crystal Palace, with Mr. George Perren in the part of the tenor, and Miss Elith Wynne—one of the most gifted and accomplished of our native vocalists—in that of the soprano.

The principal singers at the Worcester Festival have been, among the sopranos, Mdle. Titiens and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; among the contraltos, Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Patey; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Bettini, and Vernon Rigby were the tenors, Messrs. Santley and Lewis Thomas the basses. Mr. Townsend Smith, of Hereford, was organist at the morning performances; and Dr. Wesley, of Gloucester, pianoforte accompanist at the evening miscellaneous concerts. The attendance on Tuesday was the largest ever known. "Elijah" was the work which drew such numbers to the cathedral; and its execution on this occasion left little or nothing to be desired. The well-known, universally admired choruses were, in particular, given with admirable effect. In the first part, the chief solo music was assigned to Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, and Mr. Vernon Rigby; in the second, to Mdle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Mr. Santley sang the bass music specially belonging to Elijah; while to Mr. Lewis Thomas fell the duty of taking the bass part in the quartets. The oratorio had been preceded by morning service in the Lady's Chapel, when the united numbers of the united choirs are said to have amounted to only forty. The musical part of the ceremony included Onseley's service in A, and Mendelssohn's "Judge me, O God," for anthem. Mr. Done accompanied the service on the harmonium; and Mr. K. Pyne, played the congregation out to the tune of "St. Anne's Fugue" (J. S. Bach). The performance at the cathedral on Wednesday consisted of Mr. Arthur S. Sullivan's new sacred cantata, entitled "The Prodigal Son"—which we shall soon, no doubt, have an opportunity of hearing in London—followed by a copious selection from "Judas Maccabeus." On Thursday Rossini's "Messe Solennelle" was to be presented, followed by Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang;" and on Friday "The Messiah"—a work without which no festival can be considered complete. The latest advices from the scene of action set forth that miscellaneous concerts were taking place nightly, and that they were well attended. The most important novelty (if novelty it can still be considered) that the miscellaneous concerts promised was Mr. J. F. Barnett's "Ancient Mariner."

With regard to the "music of the future," we now hear that there is some chance of the newly-formed company of secessionists from the Gye and Mapleson company being amalgamated with

the company from which they so lately seceded. This, indeed, would be a "lame and impotent conclusion." Mr. Wood, however, the director of the new enterprise, has made no sign on the subject, and it may still be expected that we shall have two Italian operas next season, with Mdle. Patti the leading vocalist at the one, Mdle. Nilsson the leading vocalist at the other. Both these artists are at present in Germany, singing alternately at Baden and at Homburg.

## OBITUARY.

GENERAL PERRONET THOMPSON.—We have to record with regret the death of Lieutenant-General Thomas Perronet Thompson, F.R.S., which took place, on Monday, at his residence at Blackheath. The deceased General was born at Hull, March 15, 1783, and was educated at the grammar school of that town. In October, 1798, he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and took his Bachelor's degree, in 1802, as seventh wrangler. In 1803 he entered the Navy, and sailed as a midshipman in the Isis, the flagship of Admiral Gambier. In 1806 he entered the Army, with the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Rifle Corps, and while serving in this capacity he was among the prisoners at Buenos Ayres in 1807. In 1808 he was appointed Governor of Sierra Leone, on the recommendation of Mr. Wilberforce; but his zeal in the suppression of the slave trade (which it was attempted to revive under the form of apprenticeship) was considered excessive by the Home Government, and he was superseded. In 1812 he returned to active service, and was present at the battle of Toulouse, in which Wellington defeated the French under Soult, April 10, 1814. He received his promotion to the rank of Captain at the Peace. In 1815 Captain Thompson proceeded to Bombay, and acquired a knowledge of Arabic. He was appointed in 1819 secretary and interpreter to Sir William Grant Keir, commander of the expedition against the Wahabees of the Persian Gulf. He took a prominent part in the negotiation of the first treaty in which the slave trade was declared to be piracy, which was concluded in January, 1820. In the following year he returned to England, and from this time his career was literary and political rather than military. He, however, received his promotion to the rank of Major in 1825, and to that of Lieutenant-Colonel soon afterwards. Shortly after his return to England he became associated with Jeremy Bentham in the proprietorship of the *Westminster Review*. Some of his best known writings appeared in the columns of this review: one of them, on the currency question, in 1824, excited considerable notice. His "Theory of Rent" (1829) went through nine editions, and produced a considerable effect in sustaining the principles of Adam Smith against Mr. Ricardo. Subjects apparently foreign to his chosen pursuits seem to have engaged his attention at this time. He wrote in the *Westminster* on an "Enharmonic Theory of Music" (1829), and "Geometry Without Axioms" (1830). It is, however, as one of the pioneers of the free-trade movement that General Thompson will be chiefly remembered. His "Corn-Law Catechism," published in 1827, may almost be said to have been the first effort to popularise the question, by its lucid array of facts and arguments. He exerted himself to form various local associations for the repeal of the corn laws, with but partial success. When the "League" was formed, in 1839, Colonel Thompson was one of the most earnest coadjutors of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright. He unsuccessfully contested Preston in January, 1835, but was returned for Hull in June the same year. He unsuccessfully contested Marylebone in March, 1838; Manchester in September, 1839; and Cheltenham in July, 1841, receiving in the latter case only four votes. In 1845 he was a candidate for Sunderland, but was defeated by Mr. George Hudson by a considerable majority. In 1847 he was returned for Bradford; but was defeated at the general election of 1852 by Mr. H. W. Wickham, Conservative, by a majority of only six votes. In 1857 he was again returned for Bradford, this time without a contest. The dissolution of 1859 put an end to his Parliamentary career. As an orator he was distinguished by force of argument and aptness of illustration. His efforts were by no means confined to the advocacy of commercial freedom. In 1837 he gave notice of a motion, that "No foreign prince or potentate ought to have pre-eminence or succession within this realm," and he was also an active promoter of the abolition of corporal punishment, and an opponent of the restriction on marriage with a deceased wife's sister. In 1848 he published a "Catechism on the Currency," which ran through several editions. In 1857 he wrote a series of letters to his constituents on the questions of the day—an example which other members of Parliament might imitate with advantage, though few could wield a pen so effectually. These letters (which were entitled "Audi Alteram Partem," and were continued after his exclusion from Parliament) related chiefly to the treatment of the native army and people of India. In later years General Thompson's strong Protestant tendencies alienated him in some degree from the policy of the Liberal party. He was a vehement opponent of the Irish Church Bill, and an attempt was made to bring him forward as a candidate in opposition to the Government. "Take him for all in all," however, few men have maintained for so long a period a reputation for unswerving devotion to the cause of the people.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR CHARLES GORE, G.C.B.—Saturday morning last General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., K.H., Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, died, at his residence at the hospital. The gallant deceased, who was fourth son of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran, was born on Dec. 26, 1793, and was father of the Countess of Errol and brother of the Duchess of Inverness. He entered the Army as Ensign in October, 1808, and served in the 43rd Regiment from July, 1811, to the close of the war, in 1814. He was present and was one of the storming party at Fort San Francisco; at the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo; also at the siege and storming of that fortress and Badajoz; and at the battle of Salamanca, as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir Andrew Barnard. He was afterwards Aide-de-Camp to General Sir James Kempt, in the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive (Dec. 9, 10, and 11), Orthes, and Toulouse. He was also in the action of San Milan, capture of Madrid, storming of the heights of Vera, the bridge of Yanzi, and all the skirmishes of the Light Division from 1812 to the end of the war, in 1814. Sir Charles Gore afterwards accompanied General Sir James Kempt with the troops to Canada. He, however, returned to Europe in time for the campaign of 1815, and was first and principal Aide-de-Camp to Sir James Kempt, and in that capacity was present at the battles of Quatre Bras (where he had a horse shot) and Waterloo (where he lost three horses), and afterwards accompanied the army to Paris. He went on half pay in August, 1825, and in April the following year proceeded to Canada, where he served on the staff for some years as Deputy Quartermaster-General. He served for some years in North America as Major-General on the staff, and as Lieutenant-General commanding in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. For his services in the Peninsula he had received the war medal with nine clasps, and in 1836 he was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, having previously been made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, of which he was made a Knight Commander in 1863, and a Grand Cross in 1867. He was appointed Colonel of the 91st Regiment of Foot in 1855, and was transferred in 1861 to the 6th (Royal 1st Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot, which Colonelcy becomes vacant by his death. Sir Charles was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital on the death of Field Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, in December last. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, Oct. 21, 1808; Lieutenant, Jan. 4, 1810; Captain, March 13, 1815; Major, Jan. 21, 1819; Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 19, 1822; Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; Major-General, Nov. 9, 1846; Lieutenant-General, June 20, 1851; and General, Feb. 12, 1863.

SIR TREVOR WHELER, BART.—Sir Trevor Wheeler, Bart., of Wellesbourne, Hastings, Warwickshire, one of the few surviving Waterloo veterans, died, at Leamington, on Monday morning. Sir Trevor was born in 1792, was educated at Rugby, and at the Royal Military College, Marlow, and entered the 16th Light Dragoons in



1808. He served in the Peninsula campaign, and was present at the Battle of Waterloo. Sir Trevor leaves two surviving daughters, and is succeeded in the Baronetcy by Major-General Francis Wheeler, C.B., of the Bengal army, who has also for some time resided at Leamington. The late Baronet was a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of the county of Warwick.

#### MURDER OF MDLLE. TINNE IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

A MALTA correspondent, writing on Aug. 30, says:—"Accounts have been received from the interior of Africa by Baron de Testa, Dutch Consul at Tripoli, announcing the murder of Mlle. Tinne and two Dutch sailors, her only European attendants. This melancholy event took place in the Ouadi Berjoudj, one day's journey from Scharaba and five days to the west of Mourzouk. The last letter from Mlle. Tinne, who left Tripoli for the interior on Jan. 30, 1869, was dated from Scharaba, and received at the same time with the account of her murder, which was written soon after the occurrence by one of the Arab servants of the deceased, Mohamed Ben Hassan el Bannani. The party, escorted by an Arab, El Hadj Ahmed Ben Salah, sent by El Hadj Ikhenoukhen, the chief of the Touaregs, who was waiting at Taharat to escort her himself thence to Ghat, fell in with a party of six Arabs and eight Touaregs, headed by El Hadj Escheikh Bou Bekar, another Touareg chief, who disputed the right of escort, alleging he had been ordered by El Hadj Ikhenoukhen to conduct her to Taharat. I may here mention, by way of parenthesis, that El Hadj Ikhenoukhen visited Paris in 1863, with Duveyrier, the author of "Les Touaregs du Nord." Ultimately the two parties agreed to go on together. Mlle. Tinne had seen El Hadj Escheikh Bou Bekar about a fortnight previously at Mourzouk, and he had received presents from her. The following evening, Sunday, Aug. 1, the six Arabs and eight Touaregs pretended to dispute among themselves as to who should carry the palanquin of Mlle. Tinne. The Touaregs were armed with lances and sabres. The Arabs, on the pretence of defending themselves, seized the arms of Mlle. Tinne's servants, which were lying on the ground while the camels were being loaded. Mlle. Tinne and the two Dutch sailors advanced to separate the combatants. One of the sailors, named Ootmans, was immediately run through by a Touareg with a lance, which also wounded a negro who was behind him. Mlle. Tinne was stretching out her right arm in a commanding attitude when a Touareg struck off her hand with a sabre, and an Arab shot her in the breast, causing instant death. The other sailor, Jacob, who had rushed to her help, was then shot dead by an Arab. Thus the responsibility of the crime was ingeniously divided between the members of the two tribes. All the other servants, consisting of Arabs and negroes, were allowed to escape, except a young negress named Jasmina, who was carried off by the Touaregs. It appears that Mlle. Tinne purposed making a tour in the Touareg territory, while awaiting supplies and fresh camels from Tripoli, and intended to return to Mourzouk, to start thence for Bourou. She had met at Mourzouk Dr. Nachtigall, a Prussian traveller, who was charged with presents from the King of Prussia to the King of Bourou, and who had left on a short journey eastwards to the country of the Tibous, also intending to return to Mourzouk for supplies before proceeding to Bourou by the annual caravan some time in November next. Baron de Testa has sent orders for the survivors of Mlle. Tinne's party to return immediately to Tripoli. The Ouadi Berjoudj, according to Barth, in the territory of Fezzan, and consequently within Turkish jurisdiction; but the Pacha holds to the contrary, although it is well known that he raises tribute there when he can do so. He promises to do his utmost to bring the offenders to justice; but, as he had previously confessed his inability to protect travellers beyond Mourzouk, he is scarcely responsible for the catastrophe. The sad news reached Tripoli on Aug. 18, whence it was dispatched at 12.40 p.m. by telegraph, and was received by Mlle. Tinne's family in Liverpool at 9.30 p.m. of the same day. The intelligence was confirmed on the 24th by a second despatch. By the first steamer leaving Marseilles two of the nephews of the deceased lady arrived at Malta, en route to Tripoli, in order to take the necessary steps, if possible, for the recovery of the bodies. Orders for the interment of which had been sent from Mourzouk by the Turkish authorities, who had also directed that all papers and effects found on the scene of the murder should be carefully collected. M. O. Houdas, Professor of the Lycée d'Alger, a friend of the late Mlle. Tinne, has arrived here from Tripoli, and to this gentleman I am indebted for many of the particulars of this lamentable event."

**MATRIMONY IN FRANCE.**—A judgment of interest to foreign families of which members have contracted matrimonial alliances in France was given, a few days back, in the Civil Court of Paris. The facts of the case were these:—M. de Brimont married, about two years ago, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Penniman, American subjects. No contract was drawn up, but the parents of the lady promised verbally, according to M. de Brimont, to make the young couple an annual allowance of 50,000fr. as a marriage portion. The young wife died a few months back, leaving an infant daughter; and Mr. Penniman, who until then had regularly paid the money, refused to continue it to the son-in-law. The last named now brought a suit to enforce the continuance of the payment, as alimony for himself and daughter. The parents of the deceased lady, while offering to bring up the child, resisted the demand, on the grounds that the plaintiff was a spendthrift, that he had concealed numerous debts when he married, and had since contracted new ones, and, moreover, that he was young, and might by his labour procure for himself sufficient resources. The Tribunal, however, decided that, as De Brimont was without means of existence, and that as his own mother was not in a position of fortune to assist her son and granddaughter, the plaintiff had a right to an alimentary pension from his wife's parents; and consequently condemned them to pay an annual sum of 18,000fr., of which 6000fr. were for M. de Brimont, and 12,000fr. for his infant daughter.

#### POLICE.

**SWINDLING WINE MERCHANTS.**—At the Mansion House, on Monday, John May, twenty-nine years of age, described as a dealer; and George Hall, thirty-eight, commercial traveller, were charged before the Lord Mayor with obtaining by false pretences and by means of forged cheques brandy of the value of £46 odd. On Aug. 26 the prisoner May went to the offices of Mr. William Tucker, a wine merchant in the Minories, with a letter purporting to be signed by Mr. C. E. Homer, a publican, in Cotton-street, Limehouse, and asking to be supplied with a dozen cases of Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, at 45s. each. Mr. Tucker, who knew Mr. Homer by name, and also found, in a directory, that he kept a tavern in Limehouse, returned a verbal answer to the effect that he could have the brandy and that it would be brought to him, in the course of the day, by the carman. The prisoner, on hearing this, said Mr. Homer wanted the cases at once to send to a customer who was going on a tour that day, and that he had been told to return with them. Mr. Tucker then found that he could not supply the requisite quantity of Martell's brandy, and sent the prisoner back to Mr. Homer to ascertain whether any other brand would do. He returned in about an hour with another letter, requesting the immediate delivery to the messenger of six cases of standard brandy and four of Hennessy's, and asking that the remainder might be sent as soon as possible. Upon this Mr. Tucker made out an invoice for that number and sent the prisoner with it to Mr. Homer. On his return he handed Mr. Tucker a cheque for £21 12s. on the London and County Bank (Limehouse branch), purporting to be signed by Mr. Homer, and the brandy was then delivered to him. During the conversation he said that he had been fifteen months in Mr. Homer's service, and that his master had kept the tavern three years. The prisoner then drove away with the brandy in a cart. The cheque was presented for payment next day and dishonoured. It was then ascertained that the whole story was a fabrication, and that the signatures of Mr. Homer to the cheque and letters were forgeries. Information was given to the police, and a short time afterwards the cart driven by the prisoner was found in the stables of Mr. Wingrove, a carman at Old Ford. It had been hired by the prisoner Hall several times during last month, and paid for regularly. Both prisoners were arrested together next day, and in their house, in Chadstreet, Old Ford, twelve cases of brandy were found. These had been obtained from Messrs. Osborne and Tarry, wine merchants in the Strand, on Thursday week, by means of a forged cheque for £25 4s., in the name of Messrs. Coates and Co., of Whitechapel, in whose employment the prisoner May alleged that he was. It was stated there were numerous other charges of a similar nature to be preferred against the prisoners. The Lord Mayor remanded the prisoners for a week.

**COMPLAINT AGAINST THE SUPERIORESS OF A CONVENT.**—Among the many applicants to Mr. Cooke on taking his seat at Clerkenwell, on Monday, was an elderly man named McAlister, who said he wanted some redress, his daughter, who had been an inmate of the Roman Catholic Convent Schools, Clarendon-square, St. Pancras, having been sent to America by the superioress. Mr. Cooke inquired how long the girl had been in the schools. The applicant said that she had been in them about eight years, but he had been in the habit of seeing her at frequent intervals. The last time he saw her was on Aug. 25, and then she said nothing to him about going away. He went again yesterday (Sunday) to see her, and then, for the first time, was told that she was on her way to America. Mr. Cooke: "Are you a Roman Catholic?" Applicant: "No." Mr. Cooke: "Then how did your daughter get into a Roman Catholic convent?" Applicant: "Her mother, who is dead, was a Roman Catholic, and her dying request was that the child should be placed in those schools." His daughter, he said, who is between eighteen and nineteen years of age, knew very little of the ways of the world, and he was afraid had been entrapped into what she had done. Mr. Cooke: "Did not the superioress tell you when your daughter went?" Applicant: "No; she would not answer me any questions." Mr. Cooke said he would direct a warrant officer to make inquiries, and the applicant could see him again on the matter. An answer was given, on Tuesday, at the Clerkenwell Police Court, to the complaint made the previous day by McAlister, that his daughter had been permitted without his knowledge to leave a Roman Catholic convent at St. Pancras, and emigrate to America. It appeared that the matter was entirely beyond the control of the superioress of the convent, and the magistrates appeared to conclude from a letter of the young lady's, which was read, that she had sufficient reason for preferring New York to London. The complaint was abruptly dismissed.

**DESTROYING REGISTRATION LISTS.**—George Booth, a respectable-looking middle-aged man, was charged before Mr. Knox, at Marlborough-street, on Monday, with destroying a list of voters, the property of the over-seers of St. James's parish. Alfred Brooks, 111 C, saw the prisoner pull down a part of the list of voters placed on the Warwick-street Chapel, and then took the prisoner into custody, when the prisoner said he took the paper down for the sake of information. Edward Warren, vestry-hall-keeper of St. James's, proved placing the notices on Warwick-street Chapel, that they were the property of the over-seers, and that several of the notices had been pulled down. Mr. Knox told the prisoner that he had rendered himself liable to a 40s. penalty. The prisoner said he was not aware of it. Mr. Knox, after reading the words of the Act (the 6th Vic., cap. 18, sec. 25), which says:—"Every person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, efface, or remove any notice, list, register, or other document published by the over-seers relating to the registration of voters, is for every such offence liable to a penalty of 40s.," said the prisoner would have to pay a penalty of 20s., and if the amount was not paid a distress warrant would be issued against his goods.

**INSCRIPTIONS ON GRAVE-STONES.**—A singular application was made at the Marlborough-street Police Court last Saturday. A resident in Great

Portland-street had purchased a grave in the Highgate Cemetery, and wished to erect a stone to the memory of his infant son. The inscription was, however, objected to on the part of the company, because it stated that the child had died "from the mortal effects of vaccination." The applicant defended it, on the ground that the words were those of a Coroner's jury. The magistrate suggested a verbal alteration, adding that, if the dispute could not be settled in that way, applicant might give the company notice that he would legally test his right to insist upon the words of the inscription.

**AN IRRITABLE CONTROVERSIALIST.**—At the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, Henry Ward, a sawyer, aged thirty-five, was charged with assaulting William Thurston, a mason. The prisoner said in his defence, "Now, I will tell you how all this occurred, your Worship. That man asked me if I knew what a sailor was. I said, 'Yes; a man who assists in navigating a ship; a mariner who goes to sea.' 'Now,' says he, 'you know nothing about it. I mean a sailer, not a sailor.' 'Well,' says I, 'a sailer is a man who makes and repairs the sails of a windmill; or a good sailer, a bad sailer, or a fast sailer, which we apply to ships.' 'You know a good deal,' says he, 'but you don't know this. What is the right end of a ship?' 'Why,' says I, 'there is the bows, that is one end of the ship; and the stern, that is the right end of a ship, any way.' 'No,' says he, 'you are all wrong. The right end of a ship is when she sinks in deep water, for there is an end of her.' Well, your Worship, I did not like to be caught up in that manner, and all the chaps laughing at me, so I gives him a back-hander." Mr. Benson said—"Your back-handers must be very severe, for his face is contused and his eyes are blackened. You are fined 10s., or, in default of payment, ten days' imprisonment." The prisoner—"Very well, Sir, I submit to your decision; but I think when a ship sinks it is the wrong end of her—most decidedly not the right end."

**BILKING CABMEN.**—Mr. John Laurie Rickard, gentleman, of Duke-street, St. James's, was brought before Mr. Knox, at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, on a warrant, he having failed to attend on a summons, charged with non-payment of cab fares. James Tooley, a cabdriver, said that on Aug. 6 the defendant engaged him, and kept him for six hours, and the following day for five hours, and paid him 5s., leaving 17s. due. Martin Dwyer, another cabdriver, said that the defendant hired his cab and kept him five hours, and never paid him. After taking the defendant to various places, at one of which the defendant was knocked down by a gentleman, he took him to the Zoological Gardens, and after every one had left he made inquiries, and found that the defendant had left by a private gate. An officer of the G division proved taking the prisoner into custody at the offices of Messrs. Lewis, Ely-place. The defendant said he went to Messrs. Lewis's offices for the purpose of bringing an action against the person who had assaulted him. Sergeant Motz, 12 D, said the defendant was charged at the Marylebone Police Court a few weeks ago with a similar offence, and he had been "bilked" cabmen all over London. Mr. Knox gave the defendant an opportunity of sending for the money to settle with the cabman; but, as he was unable to get it, he was ordered to pay 26s. or undergo twenty-one days' imprisonment in the first case, and 10s. or seven days in the second case.

**BOY BURGLARS.**—At Lambeth, on Tuesday, James Head, sixteen, of Linton-road, St. James's-street, Bermondsey, and William Lees, fifteen, of Grove-place, Old Kent-road, were charged before Mr. Elliott with burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Elisha James Allison, and stealing therefrom upwards of £60 in gold and silver. Prosecutor, a boot and shoe manufacturer, carrying on business at 611, Old Kent-road, said on Wednesday night week he locked up the premises, and retired to rest. On Thursday morning he discovered that the house had been entered by the kitchen window, a cupboard broken open, and upwards of £60 in gold, silver, and bronze carried away. A small musical-box was also missing. Samuel Ling, detective officer of the R division, stated that on Monday afternoon he went to No. 21, Watling-street, City, and in the front room of the first floor saw the prisoner. He told him he was charged with being concerned in the burglary at Mr. Allison's; but he denied all knowledge of it. Afterwards, while taking him in a cab to the station, he said, "It is the p-l-i-c-e who saw us out early in the morning. I may as well now confess to you the whole of it." He then took from his pocket a small musical-box, and handed it to witness, saying at the time, "I would rather have sacrificed twenty years of my life than this should have happened. God knows what I have gone through these two or three days past." From previous information a search was made in a field near Hatcham Park, and in a hole in the bank a bag containing £8 5s. 6d. in gold and silver, and another containing 3s. 9d. in bronze, discovered. In company with Detective Hodgkinson, a visit was next paid to the house of the prisoner Head, in Linton-road, Bermondsey. He at first denied all knowledge of the transaction, but finding the place would be searched, produced from the chimney a bag containing £12 10s. in gold. On him was also found thirty-five postage-stamps, a pistol, caps, and powder. From what Head stated a search was made in a ditch in St. James's-road, and a chisel and piece of wax candle found. The chisel corresponded exactly with the marks on the door forced open at prosecutor's house, whence the money was abstracted. Mr. Elliott committed them for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

**A DOG NUISANCE.**—A gentleman residing in Kensington Park-gardens was, on Monday, summoned at Hammer-mith Police Court for having kept a number of sporting dogs on his premises, so as to be a nuisance to his neighbours. The defendant had about a dozen of these animals in his kennel, and it was stated that they maintained a continuous yelping night and day. Since the taking out of the summons the dogs had been removed, but the magistrate granted a prohibitory order to prevent the recurrence of the nuisance.

**CHARGE OF SMOKING IN A FIERY MINE.**—At the County Police Court, Wigan, last week, Edward Kelly and Thomas Burns, colliers, were charged with having, on the 15th ult., committed a breach of the special rules of Messrs. Evans and Co.'s collieries, at Haydock, by smoking tobacco in the six-foot workings of the Leigh pit. Mr. Maskell Peace prosecuted, on behalf of the proprietors of the collieries, and, on Kelly being charged, stated that defendant had taken his lamp-top off in the place where a great many men had been suffocated by the effects of the explosion in June last. He was, however, placed in some difficulty, on account of the only direct witness in the case having gone away, leaving the following letter for the under-looker of the mine:—"Mr. Billing, Sir, I am sorry to inform you that I really dare not stay here to appear against Kelly and Burns. I hope that what has passed will be a caution to all workmen in your employ against pulling their lamp-tops off. If you will pay Mrs. Merrick the balance due to me she can have it.—Yours, R. ANDREWS." Mr. Peace then proposed to withdraw the charge against Thomas Burns, and take his evidence as against Edward Kelly. The magistrates would consent, but only on condition that the case was to be decided at that sitting, whether Burns's evidence was favourable or adverse to the prosecution; upon which Mr. Peace asked that the case might be adjourned. Burns was then formally charged, and both men were bound over on their own recognisances to appear at any time within three months. It is believed the absconding witness has gone to France, where he has already been employed as a collier.

**FENIAN FUNDS IN THE LAW COURTS.**—An injunction has just been granted by the Superior Court, whereby John O'Mahoney, Thomas J. Barr, and Hugh Smith are restrained from parting with certain funds which have been collected for the benefit of the Fenians. The plaintiff in the action is James W. Fitzgerald. The complaint sets forth that there is a large fund, called the "Fenian Fund," and that several hundred thousand dollars of the same were contributed by Irishmen resident in the United States and their descendants; that the funds in question were collected from labourers and servant girls to a large extent, and that Mr. O'Mahoney was appointed a trustee of these funds; that although a long time has elapsed since he entered upon the duties of his office, he has failed to apply the funds to the uses intended by the contributors or to account for the same. The plaintiff claims that he has contributed the sum of 5000 dollars, and that a portion of this was deposited with the bankers, Messrs. Belmont and Co. The complaint concludes with a prayer for an injunction restraining O'Mahoney and Barr from paying any of the funds except by order of the Court. The injunction order was granted, and an investigation will take place at an early day.—*New York Times*, Aug. 26.

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.  
BANKRUPTS.—H. P. AITKEN, Kingsland-road, working smith; J. APPLETON, Fulham, grocer; D. BERNSTEIN, Dalton, confectioner; J. B. BROOKS, Walton, hatter; C. BURIDGE, Tottenham, cheesemonger; R. A. BURGESS, Hammer-smith, collector; W. CHILD, Two Wares, grocer; M. GOULDING, Victoria Dock-road, oil-stuffer; J. GRAVES, Blackheath, wine merchant; T. HARRIS, Camden-road, butler; J. HOWE, Tooting, baker; G. H. HUGHES, Wandsworth, builder; J. JAMES, Poplar, clerk; E. KEEBLE, Camden town, printer; D. W. LAWRENCE, Kensington, tobacconist; W. MERRIN, Holborn, messenger; T. NORTON, Lambeth, Conduit-passage, fishmonger; E. S. GUNDEL, Macclesfield-road, clerk; W. HICKFORD, Langport, grocer; G. OLETTI, Westminster Bridge-road, beer retailer; G. WHITE, Camberwell New-road, grocer; W. RICHARDS, Hampton-road, cook; H. E. TUCKER, Plumstead, grocer; P. TYRRELL, Peckham, dealer in preserved provisions; S. UPTON, Harrow, wheelwright; S. ABRAHAMSON, Southampton, omnibus-traveller; G. L. ALLEN, Poole, the dead victualler; G. H. ANKERS, Everton, bookkeeper; E. WHITEHEAD, Wolverhampton, cabinetmaker; J. BADMAN, Islington, egg merchant; J. BATE, Birmingham, undertaker; J. BAYLY, Hastings, bricklayer; T. F. BLUNDS, Dudley, hosier; W. BONEHILL, Birmingham, photographer; J. BRAE, Ford, Nottingham, machinist; J. W. BROWN, Liverpool, cabinetmaker; J. BUTTERFIELD, Manchester, merchant; F. BUCHANAN, Ashton-under-Lyne, engineer; A. CARTER, Liverpool, licensed victualler; C. CLARK, Gloucester, builder; J. H. OTTILL, Oldham, warehouseman; J. CROLEY, Warrington, boot and shoe maker; W. DRYER, Islington, saddler; S. H. EVANS, Huddersfield, woollen cloth merchant; G. GILL, Southampton, G. FARRAR, Bradford, joiner; G. GRIFFITHS, Llanuw, shoemaker; S. HARRY, Llanuw, engineer-driver; W. R. HIGGINS, Ormskirk, J. JACKSON, Leice, yeoman; J. ELL YMAN, Hathersett, b. house-keeper; H. and T. JOHNSON, Rochdale, the cotton-spinners; S. JOHNS, Liverpool, cotton-dealer; E. JONES, Liverpool, butcher; W. H. JONES, Liverpool, iron merchant; S. KER, Liverpool, general merchant; W. LAMB, West Walton, silversmith; S. LAYCOCK, Wakefield, hatter; J. LEE, Norwich, general dealer; W. YEA, Swansea, baker; J. LINDOP, Liverpool, grocer; J. LOWRY, Birkenhead, auctioneer; W. MASON, Sh. field, butcher; J. MAHON, Stoke on Trent, brewer; W. M. HALL, Stoke on Trent, farmer; G. MILLNER, Manchester, carpenter; M. MARR, 50, in Liverpool, hosier; E. COOPER, Taunton, cordwainer; R. NICHOLSON, Southport, painter; R. OWEN, Llandudno, plasterer; A. K. PHILLIPS, Liverpool, licensed victualler; J. FRITCHARD, Burslem, butcher; L. PAYLOR, Hartlepool, baker; M. REAN, Liverpool, tailor; D. and J. RICHARDS, Cardiff, greengrocers; W. S. SHAW, Birmingham, grocer; T. SHAW, Halmes, bullock; J. STACEY, Stuffed, cutlery manufacturer; W. STEWART, Newcastle-under-Lyme, travelling draper; J. W. STREET, Southampton, carpenter; S. TOUL, Chasewater, boot and shoe maker; J. TUCKER, Exeter, lithographic printer; J. WALSH, Swansea, colony insurance agent; J. WEBB, Rugby, boot and shoe maker; T. WHITEHEAD, Peterborough, cattle-jobber; W. WOODS, Ormskirk, brewer.  
SOUTH SEQUESTERATION.—T. MOIR, Glasgow, grocer.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.  
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—E. R. GILSON, Croydon, clerk, BARKUPPIS.—J. AUSTIN, Doctor of commons, licensed victualler; W. BALLADY, Walsbrook, merchant; E. W. BARNETT, Islington, manager to a licensed victualler; J. G. BLANCH, Chelsea, carriage-builder; W. BROUGHTON, Sutton, bricklayer; J. BUCKTON, Croydon, commissary agent; C. E. BUCHANAN, Warrington-street, attorney-at-law; G. COULSON, West Dulwich, builder; J. DROUD, Woolwich, baker; J. GRACE, Fimley, boarding-house-keeper; J. HAWKINS, Walsford, ash handle manufacturer; J. MILLER, sen., and J. MILLER, jun., Beckham, elastic gasket manufacturers; R. E. NEAVE and R. SCAIFE, Featherston, iron, machine coopers; F. PICT, Fleet-street, printer; G. POOLE, Brighton, roving-master; F. RAGG, Islington, butcher; T. SIMMONS, Kensington, general dealer; F. A. SANSTON, Hounslow, professor of music; G. STURMAN, Islington, tobacconist; E. VOIGT, St. Mary-axe, snowcard-maker; H. A. VERKRUZEN, Holloway, fancy wool goods manufacturer; J. P. WARD, Islington, clerk; R. J. WINMILL, Stepney, butcher; H. D. BATEMAN, Liverpool, produce-trader; J. BAYLEY, Th. ton, licensed victualler; P. BRUMFATE, Halmes, hatter; J. COOKER, Taunton, seedman; R. COURT, Liverpool, licensed victualler; G. W. COX, Kirkdale, grocer; J. CRABBE, Exeter, broker; M. J. CREAM, Stoke-upon-Trent, doctor of medicine; J. F. CROCKER, Plymouth, builder; J. DIXON, Salford, draper; J. B. DUNN, Exeter, saddler; J. L. FERGUSON, Sanderling, builder; J. FLETCHER, Bradford, bookkeeper; S. GIBSON, South Shields, grocer; H. HAGGIS, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, C. HOARE, Burton Bradstock, Dorsetshire, twine and yarn manufacturer; J. HULLAW, Ludgvan, tin-reser; R. HUMPHRIES, King's Norton, jeweller; J. E. JACKSON, Tranmere, grocer; T. JONES, sen., North, grocer; J. JONES, Llangammarch, carpenter; L. KITSON, Kirkcanton, colliery proprietor; M. LEBBE, Clatter, builder; A. MITCHELL, Bradford, commission agent; J. WILSON, Halifax, woolstapler; W. 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